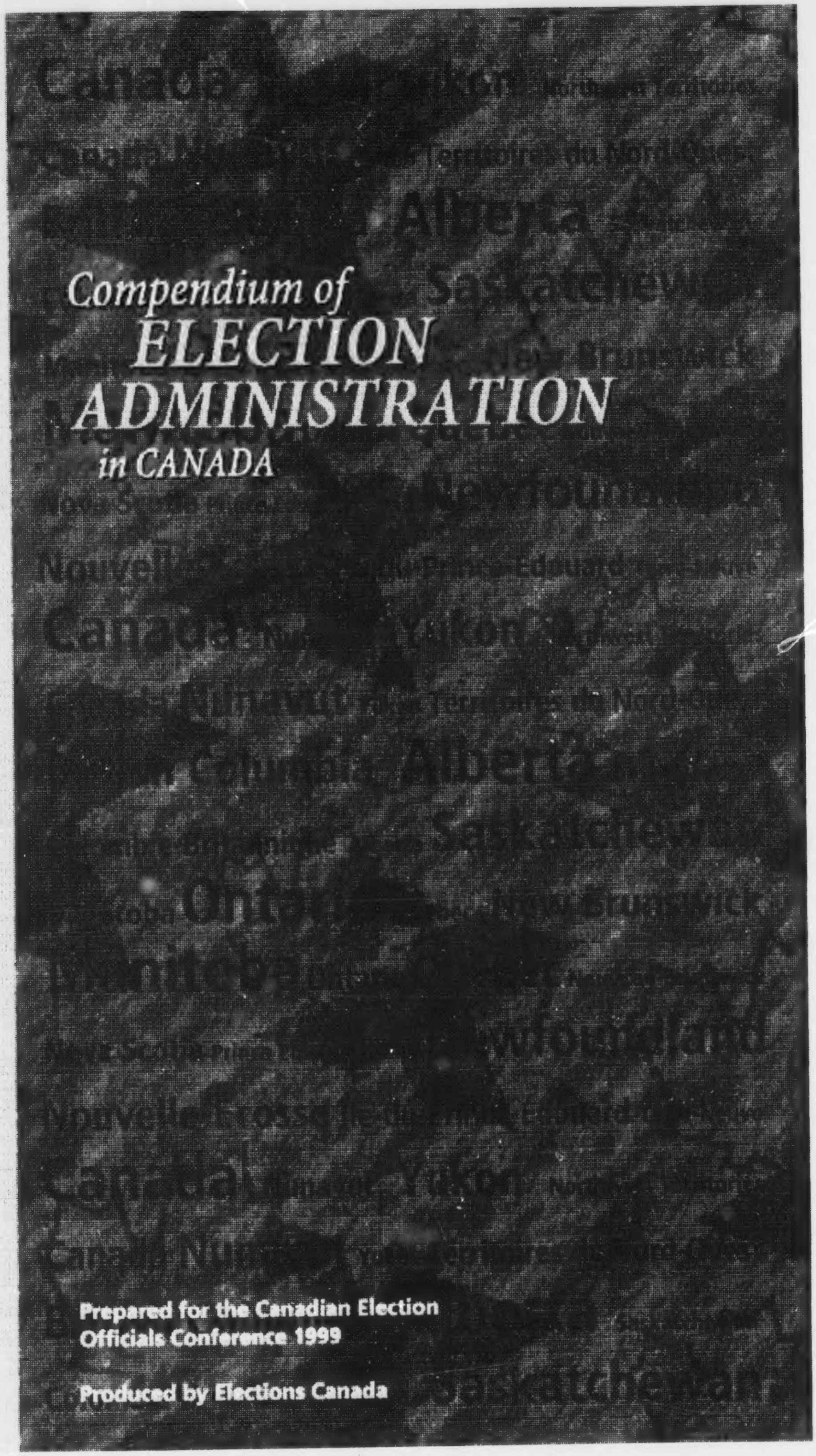

Compendium of
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION
in CANADA

Prepared for the Canadian Election
Officials Conference 1999

Produced by Elections Canada

101-00321/

Compendium of ELECTION ADMINISTRATION in Canada

by

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with the assistance of
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1999

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PART A INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

The Conference of Canadian Election Officials is an annual conference of federal, provincial and territorial election officials, who gather to exchange expertise and knowledge on the administration of elections in Canada. The *Compendium of Election Administration in Canada* has traditionally been produced for the Conference to support such an exchange.

For 1999, the Compendium has been redesigned to provide a more comprehensive analysis of election administration. The current version compiles the 14 jurisdictions' election laws on key issues such as redistribution, administration of elections, registration of electors, voting process, nomination and registration, and election financing.

It also includes statistics on the last general election and on the rates of pay for certain election officials in each jurisdiction.

For comparative purposes, the information from each jurisdiction was gathered on a grid highlighting the main subjects. The Compendium is not intended to reproduce the election laws, but rather to provide a comprehensive summary of the legislation prevailing in each jurisdiction, in an easily accessible format. In interpreting or applying the Acts, the reader must refer to the official texts.

Conceptualizing, compiling, writing and editing this Compendium involved a great deal of work by many people.

I wish to express my thanks to the Canadian election officials and my colleagues at Elections Canada who provided valuable comments on the concept for this project and the manuscript. My thanks are extended as well to the Canadian election officials who kindly provided the necessary documentation pertaining to their jurisdictions.

I also wish to express my gratitude to Marie-Ève Poulin (M.A. student in public policy analysis, Faculté des sciences sociales, Université Laval) and Nathalie Nye (Honours B.A. student, Department of Political Science, University of Ottawa) for their diligence and tireless effort in compiling the information, and to the Communications Directorate for its assistance.

Alain Pelletier
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Elections Canada

CANADIAN ELECTION OFFICIALS

Canada
Mr. Jean-Pierre Kingsley, Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

Newfoundland
Mr. Robert J. Jenkins, Chief Electoral Officer of Newfoundland and Labrador and Commissioner of Members' Interests

Prince Edward Island
Mr. Merrill H. Wigginton, Chief Electoral Officer of Prince Edward Island

Nova Scotia
Mrs. Janet Willwerth, Acting Chief Electoral Officer of Nova Scotia

New Brunswick
Ms. Barbara J. Landry, Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick

Quebec
M. Jean Jolin, Directeur général des élections du Québec, Président de la Commission de la représentation électorale

Ontario
Mr. Warren R. Bailie, Chief Election Officer of Ontario

Manitoba
Mr. Richard D. Balasko, Chief Electoral Officer of Manitoba

Saskatchewan
Mrs. Jan Baker, Chief Electoral Officer of Saskatchewan

Alberta
Mr. O. Brian Fjeldheim, Chief Electoral Officer of Alberta

British Columbia
Mr. Robert A. Patterson, Chief Electoral Officer of British Columbia

Northwest Territories
Mr. David Hamilton, Chief Electoral Officer of the Northwest Territories

Yukon
Mr. Patrick L. Michael, Chief Electoral Officer of the Yukon

Nunavut
Mr. Joshie Teemotee Mitsima, Deputy Chief Electoral Officer

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PART B REDISTRIBUTION

PART B REDISTRIBUTION

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Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
Canada	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.R.A., s. 3(1)] • For each decennial census, an electoral boundaries commission for each province is established by the Governor in Council within 60 days after the Minister receives a return certified by the Chief Statistician. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [*Constitution Act, 1867*, s. 51, 51A] • The number of members of the House of Commons and the representation of the provinces therein must be readjusted according to the following rules: • there must be assigned to each of the provinces a number of members equal to the number obtained by dividing the total population of the provinces by 279 and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained, counting any remainder in excess of 50¢ as one after the said process of division; • the total number of members assigned to a province should not be less than the total number of members assigned to that province before 1974; • the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut must be entitled to one member. • A province must always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing that province. Date of last redistribution • 1996 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 301
Newfoundland	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., s. 13(1), 13(4)] • In the calendar year beginning in 1993, and in each 10th calendar year following, the commission must, as soon as is convenient after March 31, divide the province into districts by using the latest census figures available under the *Statistics Act* (Canada). Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 13(1)] • The province is divided into 48 one-member districts. Date of last redistribution • 1993 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 48
Prince Edward Island	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.A., s. 8] • Within 90 days following ordinary polling day of each third general election, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must establish an electoral boundaries commission. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.A., s. 2(1); L.A.A. 1(2)] • The province is divided into 27 districts. • The Legislative Assembly must be composed of 27 members, one to represent each of the established electoral districts. Date of last redistribution

Jurisdiction	**Frequency of redistribution**
	• 1994 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 27
Nova Scotia	Period when a redistribution takes place [H.A.A., s. 5(3); Report, 1992, p. 12, 13] • No later than the 31st day of March 2002, and thereafter, at least once in every 10 years from the 31st day of March 2002, an independent electoral boundaries commission must be appointed. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [Report, 1992, p. 13] • Based on the most recent population statistics available to the Provincial Boundaries Commission, the commission is to delineate electoral boundaries to achieve a 52-member Legislative Assembly with an additional member to represent the Mi'kmaq people of Nova Scotia. Date of last redistribution • 1992 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 53
New Brunswick	Period when a redistribution takes place [O.I.C., 91-174] • Following an Order in Council. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [Final Report, 1993, p. 8] • The number of electoral districts to be established is 55 and the islands of Grand Manan, Deer Island and Campobello (the "Fundy Isles") exclusively comprise one such electoral district. Date of last redistribution • 1993 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 55
Quebec	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.A., s. 19] • The Commission de la représentation électorale must make a new delimitation of the electoral divisions after the second general election following the last delimitation. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [E.A., s. 14] • Electoral divisions, numbering not fewer than 122 nor more than 125, must be delimited taking into account the principle that the vote of each elector is of equal weight. Date of last redistribution • 1992 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 125
Ontario	[Representation Act, 1996, Schedule, s. 2(1), 3] • For the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly, Ontario is divided

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	into electoral districts whose number, names and boundaries are identical to those of its federal electoral districts. • When there is a federal readjustment, new provincial electoral districts are deemed to be established in accordance with the former, in place of the existing provincial electoral districts that are affected, immediately after the first dissolution of the Legislature that follows the first anniversary of the proclamation date of the draft representation order under the federal Act.
Manitoba	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.D.A., s. 9(1); Report, p. 4] • In the year 1988 and in each 10th year thereafter, the commission must be established to review and make recommendations towards provincial electoral boundaries. The current redistribution must be based on the 1996 census of population taken by Statistics Canada, together with the estimated population of Indian reserves that did not participate in the census. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [E.D.A., s. 7(1)] • The province is divided into 57 electoral divisions. Date of last redistribution • 1998 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution • 57

Saskatchewan	Period when a redistribution takes place [C.B.A., s. 3(1), 4(2)]
	• The Lieutenant Governor in Council must establish a Constituency Boundaries Commission for the census taken in 1991 and for each census taken every 10th year after 1991, within 30 days of receiving notice from the Clerk of the Executive Council that the clerk has obtained a copy of the census information.
	Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [C.B.A., s. 12(2), 14(4)]
	• In fixing the boundaries of proposed constituencies, a commission must:
	  • divide the area of Saskatchewan north of the dividing line into two constituencies; and
	  • divide the area of Saskatchewan south of the dividing line into 56 constituencies.
	• A commission must fix as the boundaries of the constituencies north of the dividing line those boundaries that are prescribed in *The Representation Act, 1989* for the constituencies of Athabasca and Cumberland.
	Date of last redistribution
	• 1993
	Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution
	• 58

Alberta	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 5(2)-(3); Report, 1996, p. 2] • A commission is to be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election after the appointment of the last commission. • However, if less than 8 years has elapsed since the appointment of the last commission, the commission is to be appointed no sooner than 8 years and no later than 10 years after the appointment of the last commission.

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	- The information is based on the 1991 decennial census completed for Alberta under the *Statistics Act* (S.C.) by Statistics Canada. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [E.B.C.A., s. 13] - The commission is to divide Alberta into 83 electoral divisions. Date of last redistribution - 1996 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution - 83
British Columbia	Period when a redistribution takes place [E.B.C.A., s. 5] - The first commission must be appointed during the 2nd session of the 36th Parliament. - A new commission must be appointed during the first session of the Legislature following every second general election following the appointment of the first commission. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [*Constitution Act*, s. 19] - For returning members of the Legislative Assembly, there are to be 75 electoral districts. Date of last redistribution - 1998 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution - 75
Northwest Territories	Period when a redistribution takes place [Report, 1998, p. 1] - A redistribution takes place upon the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [*Northwest Territories Act*, s. 9(2)] - The Council consists of 19 members, but the Commissioner in Council may make ordinances to increase or decrease the membership to a number not less than 14 nor greater than 25. Date of last redistribution - 1999 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution - 19
Yukon	Period when a redistribution takes place [Report of the CEO, 1997, p. 46] - There is no standing legislation for establishing a commission to review the boundaries of the electoral districts in the Yukon. Previous commissions established in 1976, 1984 and 1991 were brought into existence by legislation specific to each commission. While there is no set time within which electoral districts must be reviewed, the last two commissions have been appointed after approximately the same period of time. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [*Yukon Act*, s. 3(2)(*b*)]

Jurisdiction	Frequency of redistribution
	- There should be not less than 12 and not more than 20 electoral districts. Date of last redistribution - 1991 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution - 16
Nunavut	Period when a redistribution takes place [Report, 1997, p. 1] - A redistribution takes place upon the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. Rules to determine the number of electoral districts [O.I.C., s. 1] - The number of members of the first Legislative Assembly of Nunavut is prescribed as 19. Date of last redistribution - 1997 Number of electoral districts following the last redistribution - 19

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
Canada	Mandate [E.B.R.A., s. 3(2)] • Each commission must consider and report on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons required to be made on the completion of each decennial census. Composition [E.B.R.A., s. 4] • Each commission for a province must have one chairman and two other members. Appointment of chair and members [E.B.R.A., s. 5(1), 6(1)] • The chairperson of the commission for a province must be appointed by the chief justice of that province from among the judges of the court over which the chief justice presides or, after consultation with the chief justice of any other branch or division of that court or any other superior court in that province, from among the judges of that branch, division or superior court. • The other two members of the commission for a province must be appointed by the Speaker from among such persons resident in that province as the Speaker deems suitable. Eligibility [E.B.R.A., s. 10] • No person is eligible to be a member of a commission while that person is a member of the Senate or House of Commons or is a member of a legislative assembly or legislative council of a province. Remuneration and expenses [E.B.R.A., s. 11, s. 29(1)] • Each of the members of a commission, other than a person in receipt of salary under the *Judges Act*, is entitled to be paid such daily allowance as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. • Each of the members of a commission is entitled to be paid reasonable travel and living expenses incurred by the member while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties as a member of the commission. • All amounts required for the payment of salaries and other expenses under the Act, including expenses of administration, must be taxed by the Chief Electoral Officer and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Newfoundland	Mandate [E.B.A., s. 15(1)] • In proposing a division of the province into districts and in preparing its report, the commission must ensure that the division of the province into districts and the description of the boundaries give primacy to the principle that the vote of every elector in the province must have a weight equal to that of every other elector. Composition [E.B.A., s. 3(2)] • The commission must consist of five members, composed of a chairperson and four other members. Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., s. 3(3)-(5)] • The chairperson of the commission must be appointed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland from among the judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division, but where there is no judge able or free to act as chairperson, the Chief Justice must appoint a chairperson from among those persons resident in the province whom he or she considers suitable. • The four members of the commission other than the chairperson must be

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	appointed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly from among those persons resident in the province whom the Speaker considers suitable. Eligibility [E.B.A., s. 5] • A person is not eligible to be a member of the commission while he or she is a member of the House of Assembly or a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada. Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 9] • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment of remuneration and expenses to the members of the commission.
Prince Edward Island	Mandate [E.B.A., s. 9] • A commission must review the districts of the province, and make a report to the Legislative Assembly setting out its recommendations as to the area, boundaries, and names of the districts of the province. Composition [E.B.A., s. 8] • A commission consists of a chairperson and two persons. Appointment of chair and members [E.B.A., s. 8] • A chairperson, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. • Two members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly – one on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, after consultation with the leader of any other registered political party that is represented in the Legislative Assembly, and the other on the nomination of the Premier. Eligibility [E.B.A., s. 8(b)-(c)] • No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of Canada, or an employee of the Government of Prince Edward Island. Remuneration and expenses [E.B.A., s. 10] • Each member of a commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, must be paid such remuneration as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. • Each member of a commission, including the chairperson, is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from the member's ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties as a member, at such rates as may be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
Nova Scotia	Mandate [Report, 1992, p. 13; O.I.C., s. 4(*a*)] • The commission is to be guided by the principle that deviations from parity of voting power are only justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed. • The commission must inquire into and revise the constituency boundaries of the Province. Composition [O.I.C., s. 1, 2] • There is one chairman and five members.

Jurisdiction	**Electoral boundaries commission**
	Appointment of chair and members [O.I.C., s. 1, 2] • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and pursuant to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Establishing an Electoral Boundaries Commission appoints the chairman and the members of the commission. Eligibility • N/A Remuneration and expenses [O.I.C., s. 9, 10] The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia: • orders that each member of the commission and its personnel be paid such remuneration as determined in accordance with rates, policies and procedures established by the Management Board, which must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province; • authorizes the payment of such necessary disbursements, travel and reasonable expenses of the members of the commission and its personnel as are required in the discharge of their duties, in accordance with rates, policies and procedures established by the Management Board, which must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province.

New Brunswick	Mandate [Final Report, 1993, p. 7, 9]
	• The first phase of the mandate is that the commission must hold an inquiry and make recommendations concerning:
	  • the number of electoral districts;
	  • the average number of voters that should be eligible to vote in such electoral districts; and
	  • the best approach to ensuring that the aboriginal peoples of the Province are given representation in the Legislature.
	• The second phase of the mandate is that the commission is required to proceed as follows:
	  • fix the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts;
	  • hold public hearings throughout the province with respect to its proposal;
	  • consider the proposals received; and
	  • file its final report with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.
	
	Composition [O.I.C., s. 1(1)-(2)]
	• The commission is to consist of two co-chairpersons and four members.
	
	Appointment of chair and members [O.I.C., s. 1(1)-(2)]
	• Two judges are designated as co-chairpersons and four other persons are designated as members.
	
	Eligibility
	• N/A
	
	Remuneration and expenses
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
Quebec	Mandate [E.A., s. 532] • The function of the commission is to establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions of Quebec, taking into account the principles and criteria of representation. • The commission must make any necessary advertisements and give any information pertinent to the discharge of its function. • The commission must also carry out any other mandate that the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister, may entrust to it. Composition [E.A., s. 525] • The commission must consist of a chairman and two commissioners. Appointment of chair and members [E.A., s. 525, 526] • The Chief Electoral Officer must be the chairman. • On a motion of the Prime Minister, the National Assembly, by a resolution approved by two-thirds of its members, must appoint the commissioners. Eligibility [E.A., s. 525] • The two commissioners are chosen from among persons who are qualified electors. Remuneration and expenses [E.A., s. 527] • The two commissioners are entitled, for each day of sittings held, to a payment equal to one percent of the minimum salary received annually by an administrator, Class V.
Ontario	• According to the *Ontario Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.

Manitoba	Mandate [Report, 1998, p. 4]
	• The function of the commission is to review provincial electoral boundaries every 10 years and to make recommendations for change.
	Composition [E.D.A., s. 8(2)]
	• The commission consists of three members.
	Appointment of chair and members [E.D.A., s. 8(2)]
	• The commission consists of:
	  • the Chief Justice of Manitoba;
	  • the President of The University of Manitoba; and
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Eligibility
	• See Appointment.
	Remuneration and expenses [E.D.A., s. 8(4)]
	• Each of the members of the commission must be paid such remuneration as may be fixed by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; and he or she must be repaid such reasonable and necessary out of pocket expenses as he or she may incur in discharging his or her duties and the amount of which is approved by the Minister of Finance.

Saskatchewan	Mandate [C.B.A., s. 3(2)]

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission

	• The commission must consider and report on readjustments of the representation of the population of Saskatchewan in the Legislative Assembly to be made based on the census.
	Composition [C.B.A., s. 5(1)]
	• Each commission is to consist of a chairperson and two residents of Saskatchewan.
	Appointment of chair and members [C.B.A., s. 5(2), 5(4)]
	• The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint as chairperson:
	  • a judge of the Court of Appeal nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan;
	  • a judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan after consultation with the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan; or
	  • a resident of Saskatchewan nominated by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.
	• After consultation with the leaders of the opposition and any recognized Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint the members.
	Eligibility [C.B.A., s. 5(4)(*a*), 8, 10(2)]
	• Persons who are residents of Saskatchewan are eligible to be appointed to the commission.
	• Persons are ineligible to be appointed to a commission if they are a member of the Senate, a member of the House of Commons or a member of the Assembly.
	• No member must be part of the public service of Saskatchewan.
	Remuneration and expenses [C.B.A., s. 9]
	• Each member is entitled to an allowance that is to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless the member receives a salary pursuant to: the *Judges Act* (Canada) or *The Provincial Court Act*.
	• Each member is entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable living and travelling expenses that the member incurs while absent from the member's ordinary residence, and in the course of fulfilling the member's duties as a member of the commission.

Alberta	Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3]
	• The function of a commission is to review the existing electoral boundaries established under the *Electoral Divisions Act* and to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral divisions of Alberta.
	Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]
	• One chair and four members.
	Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1)]
	• A chair, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, must be one of the following:
	  • the Ethics Commissioner;
	  • the Auditor General;

Jurisdiction	**Electoral boundaries commission**
	• the president of a post-secondary educational institution in Alberta; • a judge or retired judge of any court in Alberta; or • a person whose stature and qualifications are, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, similar to those of the persons referred to above. • Four members are appointed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: two on the nomination of the Leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in consultation with the leaders of the other opposition parties in the Legislative Assembly, and two others on the nomination of the President of the Executive Council. Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 2(1), 2(5), 2(3)] • No person is eligible to be a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly. • Members must be Canadian citizens, residents of Alberta and at least 18 years of age. • One member must be resident in a city and the other resident outside a city at the time of their appointment. Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4] • Members of a commission may be paid the remuneration prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for their services on the commission. • The members of a commission may be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses while away from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their duties as members at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribes.
British Columbia	Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 3] • The function of the commission is to make proposals to the Legislative Assembly as to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts of British Columbia. • If the commission in carrying out its functions considers that the number of electoral districts in British Columbia should be increased, it may make proposals to the Legislative Assembly to increase the number of electoral districts up to a maximum of 81. Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2] • One chair and two members. Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint an electoral boundaries commission consisting of: • a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal who is nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; • a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the government and who is nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, after consultation with the Premier and the Leader of the Official Opposition; and • the Chief Electoral Officer appointed under the *Election Act*. • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint one member of the commission as chair. Eligibility • See Appointment.

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 4] • The commission member who is a retired judge and the commission member who is appointed, may be paid remuneration for his or her services on the commission in an amount prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. • The commission members, while absent from their ordinary place of residence and in the course of their duties as commission members, must be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses at the rates the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe.
Northwest Territories	Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 8] Legislation repealed June 1999. • The commission must review the area, boundaries, name and representation of the existing electoral districts. Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 2(2)] • The commission must be composed of a chairperson and two members. Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 2(2)-(3)] • The chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. • Members are appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 4] • No person is eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council or a settlement council. Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 5] • A member of the commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, is entitled to remuneration for his or her services, at the rates determined by the Commissioner. • A member of the commission is entitled to reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from his or her ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties, at the rates determined by the Commissioner.
Yukon	Mandate [E.D.B.C.A., s. 3(1)] Refers only to 1991 Commission. • The purpose of the commission is to review the area, boundaries, name and representation of each of the existing electoral districts and make recommendations respecting any way in which they should be altered. Composition [E.D.B.C.A., s. 2] • The commission is composed of one member who must be The Honourable Justice. Appointment of chair and members • See Composition. Eligibility • See Composition. Remuneration and expenses [E.D.B.C.A., s. 7]

Jurisdiction	Electoral boundaries commission
	• The Commissioner and persons appointed, may be paid such remuneration as the Commissioner in Executive Council prescribes and may be paid transportation, accommodation, and living expenses incurred in connection with their duties while away from their ordinary place of residence but, except as the Commissioner in Executive Council may otherwise prescribe, the payment of such expenses must conform as nearly as possible in all respects to the payment of such expenses for members of the Public Service of the Yukon.
Nunavut	Mandate [E.B.C.A., s. 20] Legislation repealed June 1999. • The commission must review the area, boundaries, name and representation of the existing electoral districts. Composition [E.B.C.A., s. 14(2)] • The commission must be composed of a chairperson and two members. Appointment of chair and members [E.B.C.A., s. 14(2)-(3)] • The chairperson must be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. • Members are appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. Eligibility [E.B.C.A., s. 16] • No person is eligible to be appointed or to continue as a member of the commission while that person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a municipal council. Remuneration and expenses [E.B.C.A., s. 17] • A member of the commission, including the chairperson if he or she is a retired judge, is entitled to remuneration for his or her services, at the rates determined by the Commissioner. • A member of the commission is entitled to reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from his or her ordinary place of residence in the course of his or her duties, at the rates determined by the Commissioner.

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries

Canada	Electoral quota [E.B.R.A., s. 15(1)(*a*), 15(2)]:
	• The readjustment of electoral district boundaries must, as close as possible, correspond to the electoral quota that is the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province, as ascertained by the census, by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province.
	• The commission may depart from the electoral quota where it considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom:
	  • in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; or
	  • in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.
	• In departing from the electoral quota, the commission must make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district remains within 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the electoral quota for the province.
	
	Other criteria [E.B.R.A., s. 15(1)(*b*)]
	• The commission must consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:
	  • the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province; and
	  • a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

Newfoundland	Electoral quota [E.B.A., s. 13(2), 13(4)-(5), 15(2)-(3), 15(5)]
	• The commission must determine a quotient for each proposed district by dividing the total population of the province, as ascertained by the latest census, by the number 47.
	• Where the commission considers it necessary to do so, they may depart from the quotient, but not to a greater extent than 10 percent more or 10 percent less of the quotient.
	• The commission may recommend the creation of a district with a population that departs from the quotient by 25 percent more or 25 percent less of the quotient, where they conclude that the departure is warranted by special geographic considerations, including:
	  • the community of interests of the residents of those communities in the province that are not connected by road, particularly those communities along the coast of Labrador and the southwest coast of the island portion of the province; or
	  • the accessibility of a region or its size or shape.
	
	Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 15(4)]
	• With respect to Labrador, the commission must give appropriate weight to the circumstance that persons of aboriginal descent form the majority of those who reside in the portion of Labrador that lies generally north of Lake Melville, and must give appropriate weight to the geographic considerations of that area and the community of interests of the residents of those communities north of Lake Melville, a majority of whose inhabitants are aboriginal, with the intention that those communities constitute a district.

Prince Edward Island	Electoral quota [E.B.A., s. 17(2)] • The number of electors of a proposed district must not be more than 25 percent

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	above, nor more than 25 percent below the average number of electors of all the proposed districts. Other criteria [E.B.A., s. 17(1)] • In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of a district, a commission must take into consideration: • the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*; • enumeration data from the most recent general election; • polling divisions from the most recent general election; • geographical features; • population patterns; • community of interest; • municipal boundaries; and may consider such other factors as it regards as relevant.
Nova Scotia	Electoral quota [Report, March 1992, p. 5] • The current pattern by which a constituency may be either over or under the ideal population equality allows for a plus or minus factor of 33 1/3 percent. Other criteria [Report, 1992, p. 10, 12, 13] • In determining the province's electoral boundaries, the primary factors to be considered by the boundaries commission to ensure "effective representation" are: • of paramount importance, relative parity of voting power achieved through constituencies of equal population to the extent reasonably possible; • geography; • community history; • community interests; • minority representation, including, in particular, representation of the Acadian, Black and Mi'kmaq peoples of Nova Scotia; • population rate of growth projections. • Geographically-based constituencies should be as compact as possible and contiguous. Noncontiguous constituency boundaries should be avoided, unless a specific and important rationale can be made for such a practice. • Misshapen and contrived boundary lines should be avoided whenever possible. Natural boundary lines and existing political divisions (municipalities, municipal districts) should be used whenever possible.
New Brunswick	Electoral quota [Final Report, 1993, p. 8] • The average number of voters in each electoral district will be 9 411. • The allowable percentage variation from the 9 411 average electoral district voter population will be 25 percent. • No electoral district (apart from the anomalous Fundy Isles) is to deviate beyond the permitted percentage of 25 percent. Other criteria [Final Report, p. 9] • When drawing the boundaries of the electoral districts, the commission must take into consideration such factors as: • linguistic composition; • geography; • community history; • community interest;

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	• population; and • growth patterns.
Quebec	Electoral quota [E.A., s. 16, 17] • The boundaries of each electoral division must be delimited in such a way that the number of electors in a division, according to the permanent list of electors, does not deviate by more than 25 percent from the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions. • The Commission de la représentation may, for exceptional reasons, depart from the above rule, if it considers that its application would not adequately serve the intended purpose of the Act. Other criteria [E.A., s. 15] • An electoral division represents a natural community established on the basis of demographical, geographical and sociological considerations such as the: • population density; • relative growth rate of the population; • accessibility; • area and shape of the region; • natural local boundaries; and • territories of local municipalities.
Ontario	• According to the *Ontario Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	Electoral quota [E.D.A., s. 9(1), 11(3)] • The quotient for each electoral division in the Province is calculated by dividing the total population of the province by 57. • Where the commission is of the opinion that a population variation is desirable, it may vary the population of any electoral division but no such variation must: • where the electoral division is situated wholly south of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 10 percent more or 10 percent less than the quotient obtained; and • where the electoral division is situated wholly or partially north of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 25 percent more or 25 percent less than the quotient obtained. Other criteria [E.D.A., s. 11(1)-(2)] • In determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of, any electoral division, the commission must consider: • the community or diversity of interests of the population; • the means of communication between the various parts thereof; • the physical features thereof; and • all other similar and relevant factors. • Insofar as possible, the commission must include the whole area of each municipality in the same electoral division. • The commission must also consider: • special geographic conditions, including the sparsity, density, and relative rate of growth, of population of a region of the province, the accessibility of a region of the province, and the size or shape of a region of the province; and • any special diversity or community of interests of the inhabitants of a region of the province.

Jurisdiction	**Criteria for determining boundaries**
	• The commission must allow a variation in the population requirement of any electoral division where, in its opinion, those considerations, or any of them, render a variation desirable.

Saskatchewan	Electoral quota [C.B.A., s. 13, s. 14(1), 14(3)]
	• In preparing its report respecting proposed constituencies south of the dividing line, a commission must establish a constituency population quotient in accordance with the following formula:
	$CPQ = \frac{TP-NP}{56}$
	where:
	CPQ is the constituency population quotient;
	TP is the total population; and
	NP is the northern population.
	• In determining the area to be included in a proposed constituency south of the dividing line and in fixing the boundaries of that constituency, a commission must ensure that the population of each proposed constituency is, as nearly as possible, equal to the constituency population quotient.
	• A commission must ensure that the population of each constituency south of the dividing line remains within 5 percent, either more or less, of the constituency population quotient.
	
	Other criteria [C.B.A., s. 14(2)]
	• A commission may depart from the requirements where, in its opinion, it is necessary to do so because of:
	  • special geographic considerations, including:
	    • sparsity, density or relative rates of growth of population in various regions south of the dividing line;
	    • accessibility to the regions; or
	    • the size and shape of the regions;
	  • a special community of interests or diversity of interests of persons residing in regions south of the dividing line.

Alberta	Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., s. 17(1)]
	• The population of a proposed electoral division must not be more than 25 percent above, nor more than 25 percent below the average population of all the proposed electoral divisions.
	
	Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 16]
	• In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions, the commission may take into consideration any factors it considers appropriate, but must take into consideration:
	  • the requirement for effective representation as guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*;
	  • sparsity and density of population;
	  • common community interests and community organizations, including those of Indian reserves and Metis settlements;
	  • wherever possible, the existing community boundaries within the cities of Edmonton and Calgary;
	  • wherever possible, the existing municipal boundaries;
	  • the number of municipalities and other local authorities;
	  • geographical features, including existing road systems; and

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	• the desirability of understandable and clear boundaries.

British Columbia	Electoral quota [E.B.C.A., s. 9(1)]
	• In determining the area to be included in and in fixing the boundaries of proposed electoral districts, the commission must be governed by the following principles:
	  • that the principle of representation by population be achieved, recognizing the imperatives imposed by geographical and demographic realities, the legacy of our history and the need to balance the community interests of the people of British Columbia;
	  • to achieve that principle, the commission be permitted to deviate from a common statistical provincial electoral quota by no more than 25 percent, plus or minus;
	  • the commission is permitted to exceed the 25 percent deviation principle where it considers that very special circumstances exist.
	
	Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 9(2)]
	• For the purpose of making proposals, the commission must take into account the following:
	  • geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of British Columbia and the accessibility, size or physical configuration of any part of British Columbia;
	  • the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of British Columbia.

Northwest Territories	Electoral quota
	• N/A
	
	Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 11] Legislation repealed June 1999.
	• The commission, in preparing its report, must take into consideration:
	  • geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of the Territory and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of the Territory;
	  • any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of the Territory;
	  • the means of communication among various parts of the Territory;
	  • the minimum and maximum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the *Northwest Territories Act*;
	  • any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and
	  • any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.

Yukon	Electoral quota [Report, 1991, p. 52, 53] Refers only to the 1991 Commission. • The size of the Yukon's electoral districts is based on the number of eligible voters, rather than on population figures. The 1991 Commission report stated that to use population as a basis for establishing electoral districts would give greater power to voters in districts with below average voter to population ratios which would compromise the objective of voting power among electoral districts. Other criteria [E.D.B.C.A., s. 3(2)] • For the purpose of making recommendations, the commission must take into account the following: • the principle of equality of voting power amongst electoral districts;

Jurisdiction	Criteria for determining boundaries
	- the provisions of the *Yukon Act*; - geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density, or rate of growth of the population of any part of the Yukon and the accessibility, size, or physical configuration of any part of the Yukon; - the availability of means of communication and transportation between various parts of the Yukon; - any community or diversity of interests of the residents of any part of the Yukon, including the traditional territories of Yukon First Nations and aboriginal communities as identified in the Yukon land claims negotiations; - the special circumstances of the Yukon, including, but not limited to, the right of members of Yukon First Nations to have an effective voice in the Legislative Assembly; and - any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers relevant.
Nunavut	Electoral quota [Report, 1997, p. 17] - The electoral districts have a population closely grouped around the norm of 1 455 residents. - There is a general deviation allowance of either plus or minus 20 percent. Other criteria [E.B.C.A., s. 11] Legislation repealed June 1999. - The commission, in preparing its report, must take into consideration: - geographic and demographic considerations, including the sparsity, density or rate of growth of the population of any part of the Territory and the accessibility, size or shape of any part of the Territory; - any special community or diversity of interests of the inhabitants of any part of the Territory; - the means of communication among various parts of the Territory; - the minimum and maximum number of members of the Legislative Assembly authorized by the *Northwest Territories Act*; - any guidelines or criteria proposed for the consideration of the commission by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and - any other similar and relevant factors that the commission considers appropriate.

Jurisdiction	**Public hearings**
Canada	Frequency [E.B.R.A., s. 19(1)-(1.1)] • A commission may sit at such times and places in the province for which it is established as it deems necessary, except that before completing its report it must hold at least one sitting in that province for the hearing of representations by interested persons. Any member of Parliament may make representations at any sittings held by a commission. Public notice [E.B.R.A., s. 19(2)] • Notice must be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province at least 60 days before the commencement of the sittings. Notice of representation [E.B.R.A., s. 19(5)] • Notice from interested persons must be given in writing to the secretary of the commission within 53 days after the date of the publication of the last advertisement. The name and address of the person as well as the nature of the representation must be stated in the notice.
Newfoundland	Frequency [E.B.A., s. 19(1)] • The commission may sit at the times and places in the province that it considers necessary, except that before completing its report it must hold at least one sitting in the island portion of the province and at least one sitting in Labrador for the hearing of representations by interested persons. Public notice [E.B.A., s. 19(2)] • Reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for sittings to be held by them for the hearing of representations from interested persons must be given by advertisement published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province. • The notice must be given at least 10 days before the commencement of sittings. Notice of representation • N/A
Prince Edward Island	Frequency [E.B.A., s. 15(1)] • A commission must hold public hearings throughout the province at such times and places as it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any district. Public notice [E.B.A., s. 15(2)] • A commission must give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any such public hearings. Notice of representation • N/A
Nova Scotia	Frequency [O.I.C., s. 5] • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, authorizes the commission to hold and conduct such hearings and hear such representations and consider such other information, at such times and places, as it deems advisable, respecting existing electoral districts and the establishment of new electoral districts in the Province, and the area, boundaries, name, representation and implementation of those electoral districts.

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	Public notice • N/A Notice of representation • N/A
New Brunswick	Frequency [O.I.C., s. 3, 7] • The commission may hold and conduct such public hearings and consider such other information and advice as it deems necessary. • After fixing the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts, the commission must hold public hearings throughout the Province with respect to its proposal. Public notice • N/A Notice of representation • N/A
Quebec	Frequency [E.A., s. 24, 27] • Within six months following the tabling of its preliminary report, the commission must hear the representations made by the Members of the National Assembly and by interested individuals and organizations by holding public hearings in the various regions of Quebec. Public notice [E.A. s. 27] • The commission must hold public hearings after giving notice of these hearings. Notice of representation • N/A
Ontario	• According to the *Ontario Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	Frequency [E.D.A., s. 12(1)] • The commission must appoint such times and places as it may deem necessary and suitable as the times when, and places where, it will hear representations from any person as to the area and boundaries of any electoral division; and at the times and places so appointed the commission must sit and hear such representations from all persons desiring to be heard. Public notice [E.D.A., s. 12(2)] • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the times and places at which it will sit and hear representations. Notice of representation • N/A
Saskatchewan	Frequency [C.B.A., s. 17(1)] • A commission may hold hearings at the times and places that it considers appropriate to conduct its business. Public notice [C.B.A., s. 17(2)] • A commission must notify Saskatchewan residents of the time and place of each of its hearings by advertising in a newspaper having general circulation in that part

Jurisdiction	Public hearings

	of Saskatchewan where the hearing will be held at least 30 days before the hearing.
	Notice of representation [C.B.A., s. 18]
	• Every person who wishes to make a presentation to the commission at a hearing must notify the secretary to the commission in writing of the following:
	  • the name and address of the person making the presentation;
	  • a concise summary of the presentation;
	  • the political, financial or other interest of the person making the presentation.
	• A person who wishes to make a presentation must provide the written notice required at least 15 days before the date of the hearing.

Alberta	Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 7(1)] • The commission must hold public hearings both before its report is submitted to the Speaker and after its report has been made public, at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral division. Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 7(2)] • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time, place and purpose of any public hearings held by it. Notice of representation • N/A
British Columbia	Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 11(1)] • The commission may before its report is submitted to the Speaker or to the Clerk, and must after its report has been made public, hold hearings at the places and times it considers appropriate to enable representations to be made by any person as to the area and boundaries of any proposed electoral district. Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 11(2)] • The commission must give reasonable public notice of the time and place and purpose of any public hearings to be held by it. Notice of representation • N/A
Northwest Territories	Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 10(1)] Legislation repealed June 1999. • The commission must, before completing its report, hold hearings at the times and places in the Territory that it considers appropriate to hear representations from any persons respecting existing electoral districts or the establishment of new electoral districts for the Territory, and the area, boundaries, name and representation of those new electoral districts. Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 10(2)] • The commission must give reasonable public notice of any hearings to be held. Notice of representation • N/A
Yukon	Frequency [E.D.B.C.A., s. 5(2)] Refers only to the 1991 Commission. • The commission may sit at such times and places as it deems necessary for the hearing of representations.

Jurisdiction	Public hearings
	Public notice [Report, 1991, p. 7] - Notices were published in Yukon newspapers and announcements broadcast on Yukon radio and television stations. A brochure was sent to all household and business addresses. An information kit was made available and invitations to participants in the hearings process were sent to groups and individuals. Notice of representation - N/A
Nunavut	Frequency [E.B.C.A., s. 22(1)] Legislation repealed June 1999. - The commission must, before completing its report, hold hearings at the times and places in Nunavut that it considers appropriate to hear representations from any persons respecting existing electoral districts or the establishment of new electoral districts for Nunavut, and the area, boundaries, name and representation of those new electoral districts. Public notice [E.B.C.A., s. 22(2)] - The commission must give reasonable public notice of any hearings to be held. Notice of representation - N/A

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
Canada	[E.B.R.A., s. 20(1), 21(1), 22(1), 23(1)] • The report must be submitted not more than one year after having received the copy of the return from the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer receives two certified copies of the report and transmits one of the copies to the Speaker, who must in turn, cause the copy to be laid before the House of Commons. The copy is then referred to such committee of the House of Commons as it may establish for the purposes of dealing with electoral matters forthwith on receipt of the copy by the Speaker if Parliament is then sitting or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first five days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting. • Within a period of 30 days from the day the copy of the report of any commission is referred to the House of Commons committee, an objection may be filed with the clerk of the committee. After that period, the committee, within the first 30 days, must take up the motion, consider the matter of the objection and return the report to the Speaker together with a copy of the objection and the minutes. • Within 30 days after the day the report of any commission is referred back to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Speaker, the commission must consider the matter of the objection and dispose of the objection. A certified copy of the report of the commission, with or without amendment accordingly, as the disposition of the objection requires, must be returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker.

Newfoundland	[E.B.A., s. 14(1)-(2)]
	• The commission must prepare a report to the minister setting out its recommendations concerning:
	    • the division of the province into the number of one-member districts;
	    • the description of the boundaries of each district; and
	    • the name to be given to each district and the name must incorporate the historical and geographical factors that the commission considers appropriate.
	• The commission must submit its report to the minister, who must:
	    • submit a copy immediately to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and
	    • lay a copy before the Legislature within 15 days after the report is submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council if the Legislature is then sitting, and, if it is not, then within 15 days after the beginning of the next session.

Prince Edward Island	[E.B.A., s. 18(1)] • Within six months of its establishment, a commission must prepare and submit its report to the Speaker who must lay a copy thereof before the Legislative Assembly forthwith, if it is then in session, and, if not then in session, within seven days of the opening of the next session.
Nova Scotia	[O.I.C., s. 4(*b*); H.A.A., s. 5(6)-(7)] • The commission must report its recommendations respecting constituency boundaries, including recommended names for each constituency, to the Speaker of the House of Assembly on or before December 31, 1991. • The final report of the commission must be laid before the House, if the House is then sitting, and the Premier must table the report in the House on the next sitting day. If the House is not sitting, the final report must be filed with the Clerk of the House and the Premier must table the final report in the House within 10 days after the House next sits.
New Brunswick	[O.I.C., s. 4(1), 4(3), 5, 8, 9(a), 10] • The commission must file an interim report with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly which must be referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	composed of seven of its members and one representative from each of the other registered political parties which does not have representation in the Legislative Assembly. • The Committee of the Legislative Assembly must consider the interim report of the electoral boundaries commission and report its recommendations to the Legislative Assembly within 120 days of its receipt following which such recommendations will be immediately communicated to the commission by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. • In consideration of the above-mentioned Committee report and any subsequent resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, the commission will then proceed to consider and report its recommendations with respect to the number and divisions of the electoral districts. • The final report is filed with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, following which it must be referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly which must consider the report of the Representation and Electoral Boundaries Commission and report its recommendations to the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	[E.A., s. 22, 25, 28] • Within the 12 months following the second general election following the last delimitation, the commission must submit to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly a preliminary report in which it proposes a new delimitation of the electoral divisions. • The report must be made public immediately. The President of the National Assembly must table the report in the National Assembly within 15 days of receiving it if it is sitting or, if it is not, within 15 days after the opening of the next session or resumption. • The preliminary report of the commission must be submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for examination. • After considering the representations made to it by the Members of the National Assembly, and by individuals and organizations, the commission must submit a report indicating the boundaries of the electoral divisions, to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly, who must table it before the Assembly. • Within five days following the tabling, the report must be the subject of a debate limited to five hours.
Ontario	• According to the *Ontario Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	[E.D.A., s. 10(1)-(2)] • The commission must prepare a report to the Lieutenant Governor, which must contain the recommendations of the commission as to the area that, in its opinion, should be contained in, and the boundaries that should delimit, and as to the name of, each of the several electoral divisions in the province. • The commission must submit its report to the President of the Council. • The President of the Council must lay a copy of the report before the Legislative Assembly forthwith, if it is then in session, and, if not then in session, within seven days of the opening of the next session thereof.
Saskatchewan	[C.B.A., s. 22(2), 22(4)-(5), 23(1)] • A commission must prepare the final report within six months after the date it was established. • As soon as is practicable after completing the final report, a commission must submit the final report to the Speaker.

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	• If the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker must lay the report before the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report. • If the Legislative Assembly is not in session when the report is submitted to the Speaker, the Speaker must submit the report to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly within 15 days of the day on which the Speaker received the report.
Alberta	[E.B.C.A., s. 6(1), 8(1), (9)] • The commission must, after considering any representations to it and within seven months of the date on which the commission is appointed, submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. • The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it and within five months of the date it submitted its report, submit to the Speaker a final report. • The final report of the commission must be laid before the Assembly immediately if the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the report is submitted, or within seven days after the beginning of the next ensuing sitting if the Legislative Assembly is not then sitting.

British Columbia	[E.B.C.A., s. 10(1), 12(1), 13]
	• The commission, after considering any representations made to it, and within 12 months of the date on which the commission is appointed, must submit its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
	• The commission may, after considering any further representations made to it, and within six months of the date it submits its report, submit to the Speaker any amendments to the report it considers advisable.
	• The report of the commission, together with any amendments to it, must:
	  • if the Legislative Assembly is in session when the report is submitted, be promptly laid before the Assembly; or
	  • if the Legislative Assembly is not then in session, be laid before the Assembly within seven days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, and must be delivered to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Northwest Territories	[E.B.C.A., s. 12(1)-(2), 24(5)] Legislation repealed June 1999. • The commission must complete its report within the time fixed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly or, if no time is fixed, within a reasonable time after the commission commences its review. • The report must be submitted to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. • The Speaker must, after the commission report has been considered by the Legislative Assembly, provide a copy of the report together with any recommendations of the Legislative Assembly, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
Yukon	[E.D.C.B.A., s. 10(2)-(5)] Refers only to the 1991 Commission. • The Electoral District Boundaries Commission must forthwith after completion of its report file its report with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. • Copies of the report filed with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly must be made available to the public at the offices of the Legislative Assembly and the Territorial Agents. • The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly must transmit copies of the report to each member of the Legislative Assembly. • After receiving the report of the Electoral District Boundaries Commission the Speaker must forthwith lay it before the Legislative Assembly if it is sitting or if the

Jurisdiction	Submission of the report
	Legislative Assembly is not sitting, then within five days after the opening of the next session.
Nunavut	[E.B.C.A., s. 24(1)-(2), 24(5)] Legislation repealed June 1999. • The commission must complete its report within the time fixed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly or, if no time is fixed, within a reasonable time after the commission commences its review, and submits its report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. • The Speaker must, after the commission report has been considered by the Legislative Assembly, provide a copy of the report together with any recommendations of the Legislative Assembly, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
Canada	[E.B.R.A., s. 24, 25(1), 26] • The Chief Electoral Officer must prepare and transmit to the Minister a draft representation order once: • it is ascertained by the Chief Electoral Officer that no objection has been filed with the clerk of the committee; or • if an objection has been filed, that the report of a commission, with or without amendment, has been returned by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Speaker. • The draft representation order must: • specify the number of members of the House of Commons who must be elected for each of the provinces as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer; and • divide each of the provinces into electoral districts, describe the boundaries of each such district and specify the population and name to be given thereto. • Within five days after the receipt by the Minister of the draft representation order, the Governor in Council must by proclamation declare the draft representation order to be in force, effective on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after the day on which that proclamation was issued, and on the issue of the proclamation the order has the force of law accordingly. • The representation order and the proclamation declaring it to be in force must be published in the *Canada Gazette* not later than five days after the issue of the proclamation.
Newfoundland	• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island	• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Nova Scotia	[O.I.C., s. 12; H.A.A., s. 5(8)] • Within 10 sitting days after the final report of the commission is tabled in the House, the government must introduce legislation to implement the recommendations contained in the final report of the commission. • The Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, directs that, in the same session of the Legislature in which the Assembly, by resolution, adopts or adopts with alterations the recommendations contained in the report of the commission • The member of the Executive Council holding the office of Attorney General must introduce a Bill to establish new constituencies in accordance with the resolution of the House.
New Brunswick	• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	[E.A., s. 29, 32] • Not later than the 10th day following the debate, the commission must establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign names to them. The commission must publish the list of the electoral divisions in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, indicating the name and boundaries of each. • The list of electoral divisions published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* comes into force upon the dissolution of the National Assembly, unless the dissolution occurs before the expiry of three months from publication.
Ontario	• According to the *Ontario Representation Act, 1996*, the electoral boundaries are deemed to be established in accordance with federal legislation.
Manitoba	[E.D.A., s. 13]

Jurisdiction	Procedure of enactment of boundary changes
	• The area and boundaries of the several electoral divisions of the province must be fixed by an Act of the Legislature after consideration by it of the report of the commission.

Saskatchewan	[C.B.A., s. 19(3)(*b*), 23(1)-(2)]
	• As soon as is practicable after completing the interim report, a commission must publish a notice in the *Gazette* and one or more newspapers having general circulation in all or any part of Saskatchewan.
	• If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission as set out in its final report, the member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of *The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act* is assigned must at the same session introduce a Bill to establish new constituencies for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the resolution.
	• The Bill must provide that:
	  • it is to come into force on proclamation; and
	  • if it is enacted, the proclamation must be issued before the next general election of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Alberta	[E.B.C.A., s. 10(1)-(2)] • If the Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the Government must, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral divisions for Alberta in accordance with the resolution. • The Bill must be stated to come into force on Proclamation and, if enacted, must be proclaimed in force before the holding of the next general election.
British Columbia	[E.B.C.A., s. 14] • If the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, approves or approves with alterations the proposals of the commission, the government must, at the same session, introduce a Bill to establish new electoral districts in accordance with the resolution.
Northwest Territories	• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Yukon	• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.
Nunavut	• The electoral district boundaries are adopted by an Act of the Legislative Assembly.

PART C ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

PART C ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

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Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer

Canada	Appointment [C.E.A., s. 6(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons.
	Term of office [C.E.A., s. 6(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer ceases to hold office on attaining the age of 65 years but, until he or she attains that age, he or she is removable only for cause by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.
	Powers [C.E.A., s. 4(1)-(2), 8(1)-(2), 8.1, 9(1), 10]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in the Act as exercisable and performable by him or her.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must rank as and have all the powers of a deputy head of a department, must devote himself or herself exclusively to the duties of his or her office and must not hold any office under Her Majesty or engage in any other employment.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the provisions of the Act;
	  • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure effective execution of the provisions of the Act; and
	  • exercise all other powers and perform all other duties assigned to him or her by the Act.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may:
	  • implement public education and information programs to make the electoral process better known to the public, particularly those persons and groups most likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights;
	  • using any media or other means that he or she considers appropriate, provide the public, both inside and outside Canada, with information relating to Canada's electoral process and the democratic right to vote and to be a candidate at an election.
	• Where, during the course of an election, it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that, by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, he or she may, by particular or general instructions, extend the time for doing any act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to the execution of its intent, to such extent as he or she considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer or any other officer on his or her staff to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties assigned to him or her by the Act.
	To whom the CEO reports [C.E.A., s. 195(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer reports to the Speaker of the House of Commons within 60 days after the return of the writ.
	• The report must set out:
	  • any matter in connection with the administration of his or her office;
	  • any action taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers must be brought out to the attention of the House of Commons;

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	• any amendments that in his or her opinion are desirable for the better administration of the Act.

Newfoundland	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Assembly.
	
	Term of office [E.A., s. 4(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer holds office during good behaviour and may only be removed by resolution of the House of Assembly.
	
	Powers [E.A., s. 5, 10(1), 273(1)(*h*)]
	• It is the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer:
	  • to exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and to enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;
	  • to issue to election officers those instructions that he or she considers necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and
	  • to perform all other duties that are imposed on him or her by or under the Act.
	• Where during the course of an election it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, a provision of this Part does not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may, by particular or general instructions, extend the time for doing an act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations or otherwise adapt a provision of this Part to the execution of its intent, to the extent that he or she considers necessary.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to his or her other powers and duties under the Act, must publish a report of the election receipts, expenses and subsidy of each registered party and candidate in the *Gazette*.
	
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 4(3), 273(3)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must report on his or her activities to the House of Assembly through the Speaker.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must report annually to the Speaker upon the affairs of his or her office.

Prince Edward Island	Appointment [E.A., s. 2(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
	
	Term of office
	• N/A
	
	Powers [E.A., s. 3]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections;
	  • enforce on the part of election officers, fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;
	  • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may consider necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act;
	  • perform such other duties as are assigned to him or her under the Act.
	• If during the course of any election it transpires that insufficient time has been allowed, or insufficient election officers or polling stations have been provided, for

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer

	the execution of any of the purposes of the Act, by reason of the operation of any provision of the Act, any mistake or miscalculation or any unforeseen emergency, the Chief Electoral Officer may, notwithstanding anything in the Act:
	• extend the time for doing any act;
	• increase the number of election officers;
	• increase the number of polling stations;
	• prescribe forms;
	• modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; and
	• generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances;
	but the Chief Electoral Officer may not extend the hour for the opening or closing of an ordinary or advance polling station, or for accepting a nomination paper on nomination day or change the date of ordinary polling day.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may implement public education and information programs to make the electoral process better known to the public particularly those persons and groups most likely to experience difficulties in exercising their democratic rights.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, using any media or other means that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information relating to the provincial electoral process and the democratic right to vote and the requirements to be a candidate at an election.
	
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 119(1); E.E.A., s. 3(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the Legislative Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on:
	  • any matter which has occurred in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and which he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; and
	  • any amendments which are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act.

Nova Scotia	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]
	• The Governor in Council must appoint a person, who is a barrister employed or to be employed in the public service of the Province, as the Chief Electoral Officer.
	
	Term of office
	• Not specified.
	
	Powers [E.A., s. 5(1)-(2), 5(4), 25, 197]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections;
	  • enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;
	  • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and
	  • perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may:
	  • extend the time for doing anything under the Act;
	  • increase the number of election officers;
	  • increase the number of polling stations;

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	• prescribe forms; • vary any of the forms to suit the existing circumstances; • modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election; • generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; • exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act. • During an election, the Chief Electoral Officer may: • remove from office and replace an election officer upon being satisfied that the officer: refuses or neglects or is unable to act; has failed to perform satisfactorily the duties of his or her office; or is engaging in partisan political activities; • order the officer to deliver to a person designated all material in his or her possession relating to his or her office. • The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to: • correct an error or omission in the statement of polling divisions; • redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division, from that set out in the statement. • Except in the case of ordinary polling day, the Chief Electoral Officer may advance or postpone a day on which the Act provides for the doing or carrying out of any act or thing to the first day immediately following or preceding such day that is not a holiday. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 172(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may, before or within 10 days after the commencement of a session of the House of Assembly, make a report to the Speaker of the House on: • any matter in connection with the administration of his or her office since the date of his or her last report and that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the House; and • any amendments that are, in his or her opinion, desirable for the more convenient administration of the Act.
New Brunswick	Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Administration Committee or such other committee of the Legislative Assembly as may be determined by resolution of the Legislative Assembly from time to time. Term of office • N/A Powers [E.A., s. 5(4)-(5)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must: • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and the administration of the Act; • enforce on the part of election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • designate polling divisions; • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she deems necessary to ensure effective execution of the Act; and • perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act.

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	• If during an election it transpires that insufficient time has been allowed or insufficient election officers or polling stations have been provided for the execution of any of the purposes of the Act, by reason of the operation of any provision of the Act or of any mistake or miscalculation or of any unforeseen emergency, the Chief Electoral Officer may extend the time for doing any act or acts, increase the number of election officers, including revising officers, or increase the number of polling stations, and, generally, the Chief Electoral Officer may adapt the provisions of the Act to the execution of its intent. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 97(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly before or during any session of the Legislature as to any matter or event that has occurred in connection with any election in the interval since the date of his or her next preceding report.

Quebec	Appointment [E.A., s. 478]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the National Assembly, on a motion of the Prime Minister, by a resolution approved by two thirds of its members. The Chief Electoral Officer must be chosen from among the electors.
	Term of office [E.A., s. 479]
	• The term of office of the Chief Electoral Officer is seven years; notwithstanding the expiry of his or her term of office, the Chief Electoral Officer must remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced.
	Powers [E.A., s. 482, 485, 486, 488, 490]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must devote his or her time exclusively to the duties of his or her office.
	• The function of the Chief Electoral Officer is, in particular, to see to the administration of the Act.
	• He or she must carry out every mandate which the National Assembly entrusts to him or her.
	• The Government may consult him or her about any legislation pertaining to elections.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may conduct an analysis and assessment of electoral procedures and conduct studies on the financing of political parties. After having sought the advice of the advisory committee, he or she may also carry out any other research he or she considers advisable.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, with the authorization of the Government, provide assistance and cooperation to other countries or to international organizations in election matters, in particular at the material, professional or technical level.
	• In respect of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must, in particular:
	  • ensure the training of the election officers;
	  • ensure the updating of the information contained in the permanent list of electors;
	  • supervise the progress of the enumeration, the revision and the voting;
	  • issue directives for the administration of the Act;
	  • receive complaints and make inquiries where he or she considers it necessary.
	• He or she may also prescribe the text of any forms and documents which serve for the administration of the Act.

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	• In respect of public information, the Chief Electoral Officer must, in particular: • provide any person applying therefor with advice and information regarding the administration of the Act; • give the public access to the information, reports, returns or documents relating to the Act; • maintain a public centre for information on the Act; • regularly hold information meetings and conferences for the benefit of the political parties and the public; • at the request of a political party, furnish the information required for the training of the representatives of candidates, while allowing the other parties to delegate observers; • make any public advertisements he or she considers necessary; • If during an election period, the Chief Electoral Officer realizes that, as the result of an error, emergency or exceptional circumstance, a provision of the Act does not correspond to the reality of situation, he or she may adapt the provision in order to achieve its end. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 490, 542] • Where the Chief Electoral Officer adapts the Act in case of an emergency or exceptional circumstances, he or she must report the decisions that he or she has made to the President or the Secretary General of the National Assembly within 30 days following polling day or at the end of the revision period. • The Chief Electoral Officer must make a report of his or her activities, including a financial report, for the preceding fiscal year, not later than September 30 of each year, to the President of the National Assembly. • The annual report: • must contain a statement of the complaints received and how each was dealt with, the informational and training activities carried on, the requests for access to the lists of electors and the activities engaged in at the international level; • may recommend new election procedures or new rules regarding the financing of political parties; • must give an account of the management of the permanent list of electors and include an assessment of the quality of the information it contains; and • may recommend the holding of an enumeration or revision or the implementation of any other measure allowing a total or partial verification of the permanent list of electors.
Ontario	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)] • The Chief Election Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the address of the Legislative Assembly. Term of office • N/A Powers [E.A., s. 4(4), 4(7)] • The Chief Election Officer must consult with, advise and supervise the returning officers and election clerks in the performance of their duties, and may visit in person and consult with the deputy returning officer and poll clerk at any polling location. • Where in the opinion of the Chief Election Officer, by reason of any mistake,

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer

	miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, a situation exists for which no provision is made under the Act, the Chief Election Officer may make such appointments or give such directions as he or she considers proper and anything done in compliance with any such direction is not open to question, but the Chief Election Officer must immediately give notice of any such direction to the candidates affected.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 89, 4.1(4)]
	• The Chief Election Officer must report to the Assembly through the Speaker on the conduct of the election.
	• Within 12 months after polling day following a by-election, the Chief Election Officer must:
	  • make a report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods used at the election; and
	  • make recommendations to the Speaker with respect to amending the Act so as to adopt the voting equipment, vote-counting equipment or alternative voting methods on a permanent basis.

Manitoba	Appointment [E.A., s. 5(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
	Term of office [E.A., s. 6(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must hold office during good behaviour but he or she must be retired from office in accordance with the provisions of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*.
	Powers [E.A., s. 10(1), 10(1.1), 10(4)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections;
	  • enforce fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act on the part of all election officers;
	  • issue to election officers such instructions as he or she may deem necessary to ensure the effective execution of the Act; and
	  • perform such other duties as are prescribed by or under the Act or any other Act of the Legislature.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time, using any media or other means that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate, provide the public with information about the electoral process, the democratic right to vote and the right to be a candidate at an election.
	• In addition to other powers, duties and functions given or imposed on the Chief Electoral Officer under this or any other Act of the Legislature, he or she may:
	  • extend the time for doing anything under the Act;
	  • increase the number of election officers or enumerators;
	  • increase the number of polling stations;
	  • omit or vary any of the prescribed forms to suit the existing circumstances;
	  • prescribe forms for the purposes of the Act;
	  • modify a provision of the Act to permit its use at a by-election;
	  • generally adapt the provisions of the Act to existing circumstances; and
	  • exercise such other powers as are prescribed by or under the Act;
	but he or she may not extend the hour for the opening or closing of an ordinary or

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	advance poll or for accepting a nomination paper on the day fixed for close of nominations in an election. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 10(2), 2.1] [E.F.A., s. 99(1)-(2), 99(2.1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must make the following reports to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: • an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act; • a report about the conduct of the election after each election. • The above reports may include any recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer about amendments to the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer must make an annual report to the Speaker of the Assembly on the administration of *The Elections Finances Act*. • In the report, the Chief Electoral Officer may make recommendations respecting amendments to the Act, and in particular: • the appropriateness of the limitations on election expenses under the Act; and • the appropriateness of the reimbursements payable to candidates and registered political parties. • The annual report on the administration of *The Elections Finances Act* may be combined with a report submitted under *The Elections Act*.
Saskatchewan	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(3)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed by resolution of the Legislative Assembly. Term of office [E.A., s. 4(4)] • A Chief Electoral Officer holds office for a term commencing on the day of his or her appointment and ending on the day that is 12 months after the day fixed for the return to the writ for the second general election for which he or she is responsible. Powers [E.A., s. 5(1)-(2)(*a*), 7(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible for administering the Act including: • guiding and supervising election officers with respect to the conduct of all elections; • ensuring that election officers act fairly and impartially in the conduct of their duties and that they comply with the Act; • issuing to election officers any information and guidance the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act; • preparing, printing and distributing forms for use pursuant to the Act; • issuing and distributing financial and administrative guidelines to candidates and registered political parties and their business managers, chief official agents and auditors; and • performing any other duties assigned by this or any other Act. • If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, there is no adequate provision made by the Act to resolve the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may suspend or remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct, or neglect of duty. • If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, an emergency exists and there is a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may do all or any of the following:

Jurisdiction	**Chief Electoral Officer**

	• extend the time specified in the Act for the doing of any thing except: the time by which nomination papers may be filed; the hours during which a polling place is to be kept open; or the holding of an election;
	• increase the number of election officers or polling places;
	• adapt any other provision of the Act in a manner that will, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, achieve the purposes of the provision and the Act.
	
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 7(6), 286(1)-(2), 286.1(1)]
	• If the Chief Electoral Officer takes any emergency action during an election, he or she must prepare and submit to the Speaker, within 60 days of polling day, a written report.
	• As soon as is practicable after an election, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare and submit to the Speaker a report summarizing:
	  • all returns and reports submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by registered political parties and candidates with respect to the election;
	  • the establishment and use of mobile polls during the election;
	  • all applications made to the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to registration and election financing and the disposition of the application by the Chief Electoral Officer; and
	  • any other information that the Speaker may direct.
	• In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare and submit a report to the Speaker with respect to the reimbursements paid pursuant to registration and election financing to each registered political party and candidate.
	• Finally, the Chief Electoral Officer must in each year submit to the Speaker an annual report describing his or her progress and activities in the previous year.

Alberta	Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	
	Term of office [E.A., s. 3(3)]
	• The appointment of the Chief Electoral Officer expires 12 months after polling day for a general election unless he or she is reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prior to that date on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.
	
	Powers [E.A., s. 4(1)-(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • provide guidance and supervision respecting the conduct of all elections, enumerations and plebiscites conducted under the Act and the *Senatorial Selection Act*,
	  • enforce on the part of all election officers fairness and impartiality in the conduct of their duties and compliance with the Act and the *Senatorial Selection Act*,
	  • issue to election officers any information and guidance he or she considers necessary to ensure the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act and the *Senatorial Selection Act*,
	  • perform all duties assigned to him or her by this or any other Act.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer, where he or she is of the opinion that an emergency exists, or a circumstance for which no adequate provision is made in the Act, may:
	  • extend the time specified for the doing of any thing except: the holding of an election; the hours during which a polling place must be kept open; or the time

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	by which a nomination paper must be filed; • increase the number of election officers; • remove from office any election officer for disability, misconduct or neglect of duty; • require the provision of additional polling places; • omit or vary any form prescribed, other than a ballot or prescribe any additional form, other than a ballot. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 4(3)] [E.F.C.D.A., s. 3(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately following each enumeration, general election or election under the *Senatorial Selection Act*, by-election or plebiscite, prepare and transmit a report to the Standing Committee. • The report must include a summary of the conduct of the Chief Electoral Officer, a breakdown of results, and a summary of costs. • The Chief Electoral Officer must after the end of each year prepare a report on the exercise of his or her functions under the Act and must transmit the report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

British Columbia	Appointment [E.A., s. 4(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Electoral Officer must have been unanimously recommended for the appointment by a special Committee of the Legislative Assembly.
	
	Term of office [E.A., s. 6]
	• The term of office for the Chief Electoral Officer is from the date of appointment until 12 months after the date set for the return of the last writ for the second general election for which he or she is responsible.
	
	Powers [E.A., s. 12(1)-(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer has the following duties in addition to all others established by the Act:
	  • to provide guidance and supervision respecting the voter registration process and the conduct of elections and plebiscites;
	  • to ensure that all other officials appointed carry out their duties with fairness and impartiality;
	  • to provide information to the public regarding the voter registration and other electoral processes.
	The Chief Electoral Officer has the following powers in addition to all others given by the Act:
	  • to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or other enactments affecting election matters;
	  • to issue to persons appointed or retained any information and guidelines the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the Act;
	  • to require election officials and voter registration officials to follow the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer regarding the performance of their duties and the exercise of their powers;
	  • to assign duties and related powers under the Act to election officials and voter registration officials;
	  • to delegate in writing to an individual appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer
	the authority to exercise any power and perform any duty assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act, other than the power to make regulations, subject to any limits or conditions imposed by the Chief Electoral Officer; • to prepare directives and guidelines for registered political parties, registered constituency associations, candidates, financial agents and auditors respecting the Act. To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 13(1)-(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must submit the following reports to the Speaker: • an annual report on the work done under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer; • after each election, general enumeration or plebiscite, a report respecting the proceedings, the results and the costs; • any report required under the Act respecting a decision not to conduct a general enumeration; • any recommendation to the Legislative Assembly respecting amendments to the Act or another enactment affecting election matters; • any report respecting a member of the Legislative Assembly who has failed to comply with the election financing provisions of the Act. • In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer may present a special report to the Speaker if, in his or her opinion, the amounts and establishment permitted for the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, are inadequate for fulfilling the duties of the office.
Northwest Territories	Appointment [E.A., s. 3(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly. Term of office • N/A Powers [E.A., s. 4, 5(1), 5(3)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must: • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act; • design a program for the dissemination to the electors of information pertaining to an election; and • perform all other duties assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may: • issue instructions to election officers on any matter that is to be approved under the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective administration of the Act; • issue any form required by the Act; and • exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, by instructions: • extend the time for doing any act; • increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or • otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act; to the extent that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation where, during the course of an election, the Chief

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer

	Electoral Officer is of the opinion that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of this Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the hours of voting at the polling station to allow votes to be cast on the polling day after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, but must not permit votes to be cast at the polling station for more than a total of 11 hours.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 164(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must, within six months after a general election, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
	• The report must set out:
	  • any matter that has occurred in connection with the administration of the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;
	  • any action that has been taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;
	  • every statement respecting the conduct of an election or of any election officer that has been submitted;
	  • a statement of the expenditures made for each activity at the election; and
	  • any amendments that, in his or her opinion, are desirable for the better administration of the Act.

Yukon	Appointment [E.A., s. 13]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council.
	Term of office
	• N/A
	Powers [E.A., s. 15]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the provisions of the Act;
	  • issue to election officers such instructions as from time to time may be deemed necessary to ensure effective execution of the provisions of the Act; and
	  • execute and perform all of the powers and duties assigned to him or her by the Act.
	• Where, during the course of an election, it appears to the Chief Electoral Officer that by reason of any mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstances, any of the provisions of the Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation, the Chief Electoral Officer may, by particular or general instructions, extend the time for doing any act, increase the number of election officers or polling stations or otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to the execution of its intent, to such extent as he or she considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may extend or postpone the time for the taking of the poll in any electoral district or any polling division only if he or she is satisfied that because of accident, emergency or extreme weather conditions a substantial

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer

	number of electors will be unable to get to their polling station unless an extension or postponement is granted and no extension or postponement of more than 24 hours must be granted.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 335]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time, transmit to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a report.
	• The report must set out:
	    • any matter that has arisen in connection with the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer that the Chief Electoral Officer considers ought to be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly; or
	    • any amendments that, in the Chief Electoral Officer's opinion, are needed to improve the administration of elections under the Act.

Nunavut	Appointment [S.C., 1998, c. 30, 76.02(4)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer for the first elections of members of the Assembly is the Chief Electoral Officer of the Northwest Territories.
	Term of office
	• N/A
	Powers [E.A., s. 4, 5(1), 5(3)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	    • exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of an election and enforce on the part of all election officers fairness, impartiality and compliance with the Act;
	    • design a program for the dissemination to the electors of information pertaining to an election; and
	    • perform all other duties assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may:
	    • issue instructions to election officers on any matter that is to be approved under the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to ensure the effective administration of the Act;
	    • issue any form required by the Act; and
	    • exercise all other powers assigned to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Act.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, by instructions:
	    • extend the time for doing any act;
	    • increase the number of election officers or polling stations; or
	    • otherwise adapt any of the provisions of the Act to carry out the intent of the Act;
	  to the extent that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation where, during the course of an election, the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that, by reason of a mistake, miscalculation, emergency or unusual or unforeseen circumstance, any of the provisions of the Act do not accord with the exigencies of the situation.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may extend the hours of voting at the polling station to allow votes to be cast on the polling day after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll, but must not permit votes to be cast at the polling station for more than a total of 11 hours.
	To whom the CEO reports [E.A., s. 164(1)]

Jurisdiction	Chief Electoral Officer

	• The Chief Electoral Officer must, within six months after the elections, make a report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
	• The report must set out:
	  • any matter that has occurred in connection with the administration of the Act that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;
	  • any action that has been taken by the Chief Electoral Officer that he or she considers should be brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly;
	  • every statement respecting the conduct of an election or of any election officer that has been submitted;
	  • a statement of the expenditures made for each activity at the election; and
	  • any amendments to election laws that, in his or her opinion are desirable for the better administration of the laws.

Jurisdiction	Commission on election financing
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A

New Brunswick	Appointment [P.P.F.A., s. 4(1), 7, 8]
	• There must be a Supervisor of Political Financing appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
	• The Supervisor may be a judge appointed pursuant to the *Provincial Court Act*, but must not be a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of Canada; a person not eligible to vote under the *Elections Act;* an official agent, a chief agent or an electoral district agent; or an official representative or a deputy official representative; and he or she must not hold any public office other than office as Supervisor without prior approval by the Legislative Assembly.
	
	Term of office [P.P.F.A., s. 4(2)-(3)]
	• The Supervisor holds office for a term of five years. Notwithstanding the expiry of his or her term, the Supervisor must remain in office until he or she is reappointed or replaced.
	
	Powers [P.P.F.A., s. 14]
	• The Supervisor must administer the Act and in particular:
	  • with respect to the control of political financing:
	    • determine if the political parties, associations and candidates and other persons are complying with the Act;
	    • prescribe the forms and documents and the contents thereof for use in the application of the Act;
	    • issue guidelines on the records to be maintained by the registered political parties, registered district associations and registered independent candidates;
	    • receive and examine the returns and statements required to be filed with him or her under the Act;
	    • determine whether contributions, expenditures and election expenses have been made in accordance with the Act, where he or she considers it necessary;
	  • with respect to informing the public:
	    • provide, on request, to any person, advice or guidelines regarding the application and interpretation of the Act;
	    • keep open, for public examination, during normal office hours all returns, statements and other documents filed with his or her office and directed to be made public under the Act;
	    • carry out such studies on the financing of political parties as he or she considers necessary or desirable;
	    • hold such information meetings and conferences as he or she considers necessary;
	    • publicize any provision of the Act as he or she considers necessary;
	  • with respect to the acknowledgement of contributions:
	    • prescribe the form and content of receipts to be used for acknowledgement of contributions;
	    • issue guidelines with respect to the manner of the issuance of receipts;
	    • issue guidelines with respect to the retention and disposition of issued

Jurisdiction	Commission on election financing
	receipts and duplicates thereof and unissued receipts. To whom the Supervisor reports [P.P.F.A., s. 13] • The Supervisor must prepare a report annually to the Legislative Assembly on the exercise of his or her functions and must lay the report before the Legislative Assembly.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	The Commission ceased to exist on January 1, 1999, when the provisions of Bill 36 took effect. The Chief Election Officer assumed responsibility for the administration of the *Election Finances Act*.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Election officers
Canada	Method of appointment Returning officers [C.E.A., s. 14(1)] • The Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for any new electoral district and a new returning officer for any electoral district in which the office of returning officer becomes vacant. Assistant returning officers [C.E.A., s. 15(1)] • The returning officer for an electoral district must, forthwith on appointment, appoint in writing an assistant returning officer. Registration officers [C.E.A., s. 147.1(2)-(2.2)] • A returning officer must appoint, for each registration office, a registration officer to receive, on polling day, the applications for registration of electors whose names are not on the list of electors. • Before appointing registration officers, the returning officer must solicit the names of suitable persons from the candidates of the registered parties whose candidates finished first and second in the last election in the electoral district, to be submitted to the returning officer no later than the 17th day before polling day. • A returning officer must, as far as possible, appoint one half of the registration officers from among the persons nominated by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate finished first in the last election in the electoral district, and one half from among the persons nominated by the candidate of the registered party whose candidate finished second in that election. Revising agents [C.E.A., s. 71.16(5)-(6), 71.16(8), 71.16(10)] • The returning officer for each electoral district must, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint the number of revising agents that the returning officer considers necessary for the revision of the preliminary list of electors. • Before appointing revising agents, the returning officer must solicit the names of suitable persons from the registered parties whose candidates finished first and second in the last election in the electoral district. • A returning officer must appoint one half of the revising agents from among the persons nominated by the registered party whose candidate finished first in the last election in the electoral district, and one half from among the persons nominated by the registered party whose candidate finished second in that election. • A returning officer must appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair must consist, as far as possible, of persons nominated by different registered parties. Deputy returning officers [C.E.A., s. 95(1), 97.1] • As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ, a returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer in each polling station in the electoral district to be appointed from lists supplied by the candidate of the registered party, in the current election, whose candidate finished first in that electoral district in the last election. • A returning officer must proceed to appoint a deputy returning officer without the lists, if the candidates have not, by the 17th day before polling day, made

Jurisdiction	Election officers

	their recommendations or have not recommended a sufficient number of qualified persons.
	Poll clerks [C.E.A., s. 97(1), 97.1]
	• As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ, a returning officer must appoint one poll clerk in each polling station in the electoral district to be appointed from lists supplied by the candidate of the registered party, in the current election, whose candidate finished second in the electoral district in the last election.
	• A returning officer must proceed to appoint a poll clerk without the lists, if the candidates have not, by the 17th day before polling day, made their recommendations or have not recommended a sufficient number of qualified persons.
	Central poll supervisors [C.E.A., s. 106(3)]
	• Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which four or more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a person, who must be called a central poll supervisor, to attend at the central polling place on polling day and keep the returning officer promptly and fully informed in respect of all matters affecting or likely to affect peace and good order in the central polling place.
	Information officers [C.E.A., s. 154]
	• Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint an information officer to provide information to the electors and a person responsible for maintaining order.
	Interpreters [C.E.A., s. 136]
	• Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector or wishes to communicate with an elector who has a disability but finds it difficult to do so by reason of the elector's disability, that officer must, wherever possible, appoint an interpreter or other person to assist that officer in communicating with the elector.
	Special voting rules administrator [C.E.A., Schedule II, s. 5(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a special voting rules administrator who is responsible for the supervision of the taking, receiving, sorting, counting and reporting of the votes of all electors who are eligible under the Special Voting Rules.
	Special ballot officer [C.E.A., Schedule II, s. 6(1)]
	• Following the issue of the writs the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a minimum of six special ballot officers as follows;
	  • three on the nomination of the Prime Minister or a person designated in writing by the Prime Minister;
	  • two on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition or a person designated in writing by the Leader of the Opposition;
	  • one on the nomination of the Leader of the registered party having the third largest membership in the House of Commons as of the last general

Jurisdiction	**Election officers**
	election or a person designated in writing by that Leader. Eligibility/Ineligibility [C.E.A., s. 302, 15(1)] • None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: • members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada or of the executive council of a province; • members of the Senate or of the Legislative Council of any province; • members of the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly of a province or of the Council of the Yukon Territory or the Northwest Territories; • judges and deputy judges of any superior, county or district court or any bankruptcy or insolvency court and, in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, police magistrates; • persons who have served in Parliament in the session immediately preceding the election or in the session in progress at the time of the election; and • persons who have been found guilty by the House of Commons, or by any court for the trial of controverted elections, or other competent tribunal, of any offence or dereliction of duty in contravention of this Act or any provincial Act relating to elections, or under the *Disfranchising Act*. • No person must be appointed as a returning officer, assistant returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, revising agent, registration officer or central poll supervisor unless the person is qualified as an elector in the electoral district in which the person is to act. • No person must be appointed as a returning officer unless he or she has attained the age of 21 years. • The assistant returning officer must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district; and who is not the mother, father, spouse, natural or adopted child, stepchild, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer.
Newfoundland	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 11(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district in the province. Election clerk [E.A., s. 15(1)] • The returning officer must, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint in writing an election clerk for each electoral district. Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)] • Each returning officer must, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint enumerators to ascertain or verify the names of all qualified electors resident in the polling divisions located in his or her electoral district. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 64(1)] • As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer must, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 65(1)] • A deputy returning officer must, subject to the approval of the returning officer,

Jurisdiction	Election officers

	immediately after his or her appointment, appoint, in writing, a poll clerk.
	Special ballot administrator [E.A., s. 86.1(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a Special Ballot Administrator.
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 21, 22, 15(1)]
	• None of the following persons may be election officers:
	  • members of the Executive Council;
	  • members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly;
	  • judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and judges of the Provincial Court of Newfoundland;
	  • persons who have been members of the Parliament of Canada or the House of Assembly in the session immediately preceding the election, or in the then present session of Parliament or of the House of Assembly, if the election takes place during that session;
	  • persons who have been found guilty by a competent tribunal of corrupt or illegal election practices or of an offence under this Act or the former Act;
	  • persons who are intending to be candidates; and
	  • persons made ineligible for appointment under the Act.
	• A person is not eligible to be appointed returning officer unless he or she is qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he or she is to act.
	• Except with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, a person may not be appointed deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk, if he or she is not qualified as an elector in the electoral district where he or she is to act.
	• A person who, within 60 days before polling day: was in the service of a candidate; or is employed by a candidate or his or her scrutineer or another person on behalf of or in the interest of a candidate in or about an election, may not be appointed a deputy returning officer, special ballot officer, special ballot administrator or poll clerk at the election.
	• A person in the employ of a department of the government of the province or the Government of Canada may not hold an office in connection with an election.
	• The election clerk must be a person qualified as an elector and ordinarily resident in the electoral district.

Prince Edward Island	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)] • There must be one returning officer for each electoral district who must be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Election clerk [E.A., s. 10(1)] • A returning officer must appoint an election clerk. Enumerators [E.A., s. 25(1), 26(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, between the 36th and 41st month after the last provincial general election or at such time as he or she considers advisable, give written notice to the two registered political parties which, at the preceding election in each electoral district, sponsored the two candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each registered party within the time specified in the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as enumerator for each polling division of the electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Election officers

	- Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in each electoral district.
	Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 49(1)-(2)]
	- The registered party which:
	  - in the general election immediately preceding elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly; or
	  - in the event of an equality of members being returned in the general election immediately preceding, in the election next preceding the immediately preceding election, elected the largest number of members to the Legislative Assembly;
	must provide the Chief Electoral Officer, on request, with a nominee for the position of deputy returning officer for each polling station in the province.
	- The Chief Electoral Officer must keep and maintain a list of those nominees for use in the general election immediately following, or in any by-election which may be held before that general election.
	- Immediately after the date of a writ of election, but in any event not less than 20 days before ordinary polling day, the returning officer must, from the list of nominees supplied to him or her by the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint in writing one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 50]
	- Each deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after his or her appointment, appoint in writing a poll clerk.
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 121, 25(4)]
	- No person must be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, enumerator, deputy returning officer, poll clerk or revising officer unless he or she is otherwise qualified as an elector in any electoral district in the province.
	- No person must be appointed as enumerator in an electoral district unless he or she is an elector in that district.

Nova Scotia	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 14(1)] - The Governor in Council must appoint a returning officer for a new electoral district and an electoral district in which the office of the returning officer is vacant. Election clerk [E.A., s. 18(1)] - A returning officer must appoint an election clerk. Enumerators [E.A., s. 34(1), 32(1)] - Not later than Saturday, the 31st day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district. - When requested by the Chief Electoral Officer at any time prior to issue of the writ, a returning officer must give written notice to the two opposed political organizations which, at the preceding election in the electoral district, sponsored the candidates who received the highest number of votes and the next highest number of votes respectively, requesting each organization

Jurisdiction	**Election officers**
	within 20 days from the receipt of the notice to nominate a fit and proper person for appointment as enumerator for each polling division of the electoral district. Revising agents [E.A., s. 46(1)] • The returning officer appoints one or more pairs of revising agents to register the elector and any other elector whose name has been omitted from or incorrectly described on the list of electors. Revising officer [E.A., s. 48(1)] • The Governor in Council must from time to time for every revisal district appoint a person to be revising officer for such revisal district. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 80(1)] • Not later than Monday, the eighth day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling station in the electoral district. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 80(1)] • Not later than Monday, the eighth day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint a poll clerk for each polling station in the electoral district. Supervising deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 80(3)] • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are located, he or she may appoint a supervising deputy returning officer to attend at the central polling place on polling day for the purpose of keeping the returning officer informed with respect to matters affecting peace and good order in the central polling place. The person so appointed must attend at the central polling place throughout polling day and keep the returning officer promptly and fully informed with respect to all matters affecting or likely to affect peace and good order therein. Interpreters [E.A., s. 116(1)] • Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer must, if possible, obtain an interpreter who must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote. Presiding officers [E.A., s. 151(1)] • Where 15 or more persons have voted at a special poll in which the returning officer and the election clerk have acted as the presiding officer, the returning officer must appoint two persons to be presiding officers for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the special poll. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 194(1), 46(2)(*b*), 49] • No person must be appointed as a returning officer, election clerk, enumerator, supervising deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, or revising officer unless the person is qualified as an elector in the Province. • A pair of revising agents must each represent a different political organization.

Jurisdiction	Election officers
	- A revising officer must be a barrister, a judge of the provincial court or a person who, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, has suitable qualifications.
New Brunswick	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)] - The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. Election clerk [E.A., s. 17(1)] - The returning officer, upon receipt of a writ, must appoint in writing an election clerk. Enumerators [E.A., s. 21(1)] - Where the Chief Electoral Officer has directed that an enumeration be conducted, the returning officer responsible for each affected electoral district or polling division must, in writing, appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 61(1)] - As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer must, in writing, appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 61(1)] - As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, the returning officer must, in writing, appoint a poll clerk for each polling station established in his or her electoral district. Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 61(1.1)] - Where four or more polling stations are located in one building, the returning officer may, in writing, appoint a supervisory deputy returning officer to coordinate and assist the work of the deputy returning officers and poll clerks. Interpreters [E.A., s. 85(1)] - Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she must if possible appoint an interpreter who must be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote. Special ballot coordinator [E.A., s. 91(10)] - The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the returning officer to appoint one or more persons for the purpose of collecting the ballot boxes from a given number of polling stations. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 10, 10.1] - None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: - persons under the age of 18 years; - persons who have not been resident for six months in the electoral district where they are to act; - persons not qualified as electors in the electoral district where they are to act; - persons who have been found guilty of a corrupt practice under the electoral

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	laws of Canada, of any province, or of any municipality. • No person who is a family associate of a candidate may be appointed, act or continue to act as an election officer, other than a returning officer or an enumerator, in any electoral district in which a ballot may be cast for that candidate.
Quebec	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 502, 503] • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral division. • The appointment of a returning officer must be made after a public competition among the qualified electors domiciled in the electoral division concerned or in a contiguous electoral division, provided, in this latter case, that the person is able to carry out his or her duties in as satisfactory a manner as if he or she were domiciled in the electoral division for which he or she is appointed. Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 510] • On being appointed, the returning officer must appoint an assistant returning officer. Enumerators [E.A., s. 40.14-40.15, 40.18] • The enumeration of electors must be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators. • The returning officer must appoint two enumerators, one on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or of the independent Member who was elected as such, and the other on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election. • The recommendations must be received by the returning officer not later than Tuesday of the week preceding that of the enumeration. • The returning officer may, on reasonable grounds, refuse a recommendation. In such case, he or she must request a new recommendation. • Where no recommendation has been received, or where the person recommended is not qualified to hold the office, the returning officer must make the appointment without any other formality. Revising officers/Agents [E.A., s. 183, 184, 187, 190] • Each board of revisers must be composed of three revisers. • The returning officer must appoint two revisers not later than Wednesday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll. • The first reviser must be appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked first in the last election or of the independent Member elected as such if his or her nomination paper has been filed. • The second reviser must be appointed on the recommendation of the authorized party that ranked second in the last election or of the independent Member elected as such if his or her nomination paper has been filed. • The two revisers appointed by the returning officer must select the third reviser not later than Thursday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll, failing which the returning officer, after consulting the Chief Electoral Officer, must himself or herself select and appoint the third reviser.

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	• The returning officer appoints as many two-person teams of revising officers as he or she deems necessary and assigns them to one or more boards of revisers. Secretary of a board of revisers [E.A., s. 190] • The returning officer appoints a secretary for each board of revisers. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 281, 310] • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint, for each polling station, a deputy returning officer from the persons recommended by the party that received the greatest number of votes at the last general election. • In every polling station, the returning officer must appoint, as deputy returning officer, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came first at the last election or by the independent Member elected as such if he or she is again a candidate. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 281, 310] • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint, for each polling station, a poll clerk from the persons recommended by the party that received the second highest number of votes at the last general election. • In every polling station, the returning officer must appoint, as poll clerk, the person recommended by the candidate of the authorized party whose candidate came second at the last election. Officer in charge of information and order [E.A., s. 309] • The returning officer appoints an officer in charge of information and order for each location where there is a polling station. Members of the table checking the identity of electors [E.A., s. 312.1] • The returning officer appoints three members of the table to check the identity of electors for each location where there is a polling station. • Two of these members are appointed on the recommendation of the two parties that obtained the greatest number of votes in the previous election. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 136] • Election officers are chosen from among the qualified electors.
Ontario	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 7(1)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. Election clerk [E.A., s. 8(1)] • Forthwith upon appointment, the returning officer may appoint in writing a person who is of voting age, a Canadian citizen and resident in Ontario to be the returning officer's election clerk but if upon receipt of a writ of election no person has been appointed, the returning officer must immediately make the appointment. Enumerators [E.A., s. 18(3.1)-(3.2), 18(4)] • The returning officer must appoint two persons as enumerators for each

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	polling division affected by the enumeration. • The enumerators for each polling division must, as far as possible, represent two different political interests. • If, 72 hours before the enumeration is to begin, sufficient names from which to select and make the appointment of the enumerators have not been received, the returning officer must make such appointments as are necessary to enumerate the electoral district. Revision assistants [E.A., s. 21(2)] • The returning officer may appoint the returning officer's election clerk to assist him or her and, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, may appoint additional revision assistants to act in the returning office or at other fixed locations. • The assistant must have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer. Revising agents [E.A., s. 21(3)] • The returning officer may, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, appoint two persons as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified electors of a particular area, section or building containing multiple dwelling units within the electoral district whose names do not appear on the list of electors. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 39(1), 39(2.1), 39(2.3), 39(2.4)] • The returning officer must appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling place. • Deputy returning officers must be appointed so as to represent two different political interests. • If possible, the deputy returning officer must be appointed from a list of persons provided by the candidate of the registered party represented by the government of the day. • The returning officer must make the appointment on the 10th day before polling day. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 39(1), 39(2.1), 39(2.3), 39(2.4)] • The returning officer must appoint a poll clerk for each polling place. • Poll clerks must be appointed so as to represent two different political interests. • If possible, the poll clerk must be appointed from a list of persons provided by the candidate of a different political interest the candidate for which at the most recent election received the highest or next highest number of votes, as the case may be. • The returning officer must make the appointment on the 10th day before polling day. Interpreters [E.A., s. 21(8), 56] • Where the returning officer or his or her revision assistant does not understand the language spoken by an applicant or where the applicant is deaf, the applicant has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary

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	declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the applicant and the answers.
	• Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the language spoken by an elector or where the elector is deaf, the elector has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the elector and the answers, but in the event of inability to secure an interpreter, the elector must, for the time being, be refused a ballot.
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 5(1), 8(1)-(2), 18(3.3), 39(2.2)]
	• The following persons must not be appointed or act as a returning officer, election clerk, deputy returning officer or poll clerk:
	  • judges of federal or provincial courts or justices of the peace;
	  • Crown attorneys;
	  • members of the Executive Council;
	  • members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly;
	  • persons who have served as members of the Assembly in the session next preceding the election;
	  • persons who have at any time been found guilty of a corrupt practice.
	• The returning officer's election clerk is a person who is of voting age, a Canadian citizen and resident in Ontario, except for a person who is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent or the spouse of the returning officer.
	• Only a person who is of voting age may be an enumerator, unless the Chief Election Officer authorizes the returning officer to appoint persons who are at least 16 years of age.
	• Deputy returning officers and poll clerks must be electors in the electoral district and must not be candidates.

Manitoba	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 17(1)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a person who is a resident voter of an electoral division to be the returning officer of the electoral division. Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 20(1)] • The returning officer must appoint a resident voter of the electoral division to be the assistant returning officer for the electoral division. Enumerators [E.A., s. 30(1)] • The returning officer must, for each election in the electoral division, appoint a competent and reliable person who is not a candidate in the election to be enumerator for each polling subdivision in the electoral division. Revising agents [E.A., s. 39(3)] • The returning officer may appoint not more than six residents of the electoral division as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified voters who were not enumerated by the enumerator and to make corrections to the voters list. More than six revising agents may be appointed with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer.

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	Revising officers [E.A., s. 39(1)] • The returning officer may act as a revising officer for the electoral division, and may appoint one or more residents of the electoral division as revising officers. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 21(1)] • The returning officer of an electoral division must appoint a voter in the electoral division as a deputy returning officer for: each polling subdivision in the electoral division; each institutional poll; each remote mobile poll or remote mobile advance poll; and each advance poll, other than an advance poll held in the returning office. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 22(1)] • The returning officer of an electoral division must appoint a voter in the electoral division as a poll clerk for each polling subdivision and each institutional poll, remote mobile poll and advance poll. Senior deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 21(2)] • Where in an election more than three polls will be situated in a single building, the returning officer may appoint a senior deputy returning officer for the polls in the building to supervise the polling officers and assist them in carrying out their duties. Interpreters [E.A., s. 88(1), 88(4)] • Where a person desiring to vote does not understand the language which the deputy returning officer speaks, the deputy returning officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath or any lawful question necessarily put to or by that person and the answer thereto. • A deputy returning officer or a poll clerk for a poll may act as an interpreter at the poll. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 11(1), 17(1), 20(1), 39(5)] • None of the following persons must be appointed or act as an election officer or as an enumerator: • members of the Executive Council; • members of the Parliament of Canada or of the Assembly; • judges of any court of Canada or any provincial court, or justices of the peace or magistrates; • persons who have at any time been found guilty by a competent court or tribunal of an election offence or who have been convicted by a competent court of an offence or dereliction of duty in violation of this Act or of any other Act previously in force in this province relating to elections; • persons convicted of an indictable offence within the five years immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election or who has served a term of imprisonment for an indictable offence that ended within the five years immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election. • A returning officer must be a resident voter of the electoral division. • An assistant returning officer must be a resident voter of the electoral division. • A person who is a candidate in the election is not eligible to be appointed as a revising officer or revising agent.

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Saskatchewan	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 9(1)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the returning officer. Election clerk [E.A., s. 12(1), 12(3)] • A returning officer must appoint an election clerk for the constituency before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. Enumerators [E.A., s. 20(1), 20(3)] • A returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 10(1), 10(3)] • A returning officer must appoint a deputy returning officer for each polling place before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 13(1), 13(4)] • A deputy returning officer must appoint a poll clerk before polling day and, unless the appointment is made before a writ is issued, as soon as possible after the writ is issued. Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 37(1)-(2)] • If a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or six polling divisions are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a supervisory deputy returning officer to supervise the central polling place. Interpreters [E.A., s. 78(1)] • If a voter does not understand English, a deputy returning officer may use an interpreter to translate any oath or declaration and to ask any questions that the deputy returning officer is required by the Act to put to the voter and to translate the voter's answers. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 3(1), 9(1), 10(2), 12(2), 13(3), 20(2), 37(4)] • None of the following persons are eligible to be appointed as an election officer: • a member of the Executive Council; • a member of the Senate, the House of Commons of Canada or the Legislative Assembly; • a judge of the federal or provincial courts; • the Chief Electoral Officer or the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • a candidate at the election, a business manager of a candidate or a candidate's representative; • a person who has been found guilty by a competent tribunal of a corrupt practice or who has been convicted by a competent tribunal of any offence against this Act or any previous *Election Act*; • a person convicted of an indictable offence within the five years preceding the date of the issue of the writ; • a person who is not eligible to vote pursuant to the Act.

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	• A returning officer must be a resident voter of the constituency. • A returning officer must appoint as deputy returning officer, election clerk, poll clerk, enumerator or supervisory deputy returning officer only a voter who is, in the opinion of the returning officer, competent and reliable, resident in the constituency, willing to act, and not ineligible to be an election officer under the Act.
Alberta	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 7(1)] • The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a returning officer for each electoral division for the purposes of or in connection with elections, enumerations and plebiscites under the Act and elections under the *Senatorial Selection Act*. Election clerk [E.A., s. 43(1)] • Immediately on being notified by the Chief Electoral Officer of the issue of a writ of election, the returning officer must appoint an election clerk. Enumerators [E.A., s. 20(1)-(3)] • Each returning officer must appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division from names supplied from the registered constituency association of the registered political party forming the Government, and that of the registered political party not forming the Government whose candidate received the highest or next highest number of votes at the immediately preceding election within the electoral division. • If there are no registered constituency associations or a sufficient number of available persons who, in the opinion of the returning officer, are qualified to serve as enumerators has not been provided, the returning officer must appoint the required number of enumerators necessary to complete the enumeration from any other source he or she considers appropriate. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 65(1)] • The returning officer or election clerk must, for each polling subdivision, appoint a person as deputy returning officer. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 67(1)] • For each polling station established in an electoral division the returning officer for that electoral division must appoint a qualified person as a poll clerk. Supervisory deputy returning officer [E.A., s. 70(1)] • A returning officer may, if he or she considers it necessary, appoint a qualified person as a supervisory deputy returning officer for any polling place containing two or more polling stations. Interpreters [E.A., s. 72] • A deputy returning officer may appoint an interpreter at a polling place to translate questions and answers concerning voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.

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	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 21, 42, 43(1), 65(3), 67(3), 70(3)] • The following persons must not be appointed or act as enumerators, returning officers, election clerks, supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks: • persons who are not electors; • members of the Parliament of Canada; • members of the Legislative Assembly; • candidates; • official agents; • judges of federal or provincial courts; • persons who have within the immediately preceding 10 years been convicted of an indictable offence for which the penalty that may be imposed is greater than two years' imprisonment. • In addition, persons must not be appointed or act as returning officers, election clerks, supervisory deputy returning officers, deputy returning officers or poll clerks if they are persons appointed or acting as returning officers under *the Canada Elections Act*. • Persons appointed as election clerks, deputy returning officer, poll clerks and supervisory returning officer must be electors resident in the electoral division.
British Columbia	Method of appointment District electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(*a*)] • For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a district electoral officer, who is to be responsible for the conduct of any election for the electoral district. Deputy district electoral officer [E.A., s. 18(1)(*b*)] • For each electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a deputy district electoral officer, who is to assist the district electoral officer. District registrar of voters [E.A., s. 22(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must: • appoint a district registrar of voters for each electoral district, who is to be responsible for the registration of voters within the electoral district; and • may appoint one or more deputy district registrars of voters for an electoral district, who are to assist the district registrar of voters for the electoral district. Voter registration officials [E.A., s. 23(1)] • For the purposes of voter registration proceedings in an electoral district, but subject to the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, the district registrar of voters may retain on a temporary basis individuals necessary for the proceedings and may appoint those individuals as voter registration officials. Supervising voting officer [E.A., s. 88(5)] • For a voting place at which there is more than one voting station, the district electoral officer may appoint a voting officer as supervising voting officer with additional responsibilities regarding supervision of the voting place. Interpreters [E.A., s. 269(3)] • If an individual requires the assistance of a translator, the election official or

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	voter registration official responsible must permit the individual to be assisted by a translator. Special ballot coordinator [E.A., s. 88(1)] • For each voting station at a voting place, the district electoral officer must assign a voting officer as the election official responsible for the ballot box and must assign another election official to assist the voting officer. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 17] • The following individuals must not be appointed, accept appointment or act as an election official: • a member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council; • an individual who has served as a member of the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before the election, or in the session then being held, if the election takes place during a session of the Legislature; • a member of the House of Commons of Canada, of the Senate of Canada or of her Majesty's Privy Council of Canada; • a judge of the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court or the Provincial Court; • a master, registrar, district registrar or deputy district registrar of the Supreme Court; • an individual who has been convicted of an offence under this Act or the *Recall and Initiative Act* within the period of seven years immediately before the appointment; • an individual who is a candidate or a candidate representative.
Northwest Territories	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 13.1] • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 16(1)] • The returning officer for an electoral district must appoint an assistant returning officer. Enumerators [E.A., s. 33(1)] • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for his or her electoral district, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 70(1)] • As soon as possible after the issue of the writ, a returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district of the returning officer. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 70(5)] • Each deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk. Supervisor of central poll [E.A., s. 80(3)] • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a

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	supervisor for the central poll to attend at the central polling place on polling day and the returning officer must determine the duties of the supervisor.
	Interpreters [E.A., s. 204(1)-(2)]
	• A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, or when he or she does not understand the language spoken by an elector, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English, and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 198(1)-(2.1), 16(1), 33(2)]
	• None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers:
	  • members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada;
	  • members of the Senate;
	  • members of the Legislative Assembly, the House of Commons or the legislative assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory;
	  • judges and territorial judges;
	  • persons who have served in the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately before a general election or in the session in progress at the time of a by-election;
	  • persons who have been found guilty by a legislature in Canada, or by any court in Canada for the trial of contested elections, or other competent tribunal, of an offence or dereliction of duty in contravention of this Act, the *Canada Elections Act*, the *Criminal Code*, any Act of a province or the Yukon Territory relating to elections, or under the *Disfranchising Act* (Canada).
	• No person must be appointed as a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer unless qualified as an elector in the electoral district in which he or she is to act.
	• No person must be appointed as a poll clerk unless he or she is qualified as an elector.
	• The assistant returning officer must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and who is not the mother, father, spouse, natural or adopted child, step-child, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer.
	• An enumerator must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and, where possible, is resident in the polling division for which he or she is appointed.

Yukon	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 27] • For each electoral district the Commissioner in Executive Council must, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint a returning officer who must hold office during pleasure and be removable for cause. Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 30] • For each electoral district the Chief Electoral Officer must, after consultation with the returning officer for that electoral district, appoint an assistant returning officer.

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	Enumerators [E.A., s. 65(1)]
	• As soon as possible after being notified by the Chief Electoral Officer that a writ of election has been issued for his or her electoral district, every returning officer must appoint one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors therein.
	Revising officers [E.A., s. 139(1)]
	• Every returning officer must appoint one or more revising officers for each polling division, who may be the assistant returning officer, an enumerator or any other person qualified as an elector in the electoral district.
	Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 168(2), 188(1), 192, 193]
	• As soon as convenient after the issue of the writ of election, every returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in his or her electoral district.
	Poll clerks [E.A., s. 201]
	• Every deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk.
	Poll attendants [E.A., s. 208(1)]
	• The returning officer or deputy returning officer may appoint one or more poll attendants to promote the orderly movement of electors to and from their polling stations in a polling place.
	Interpreters [E.A., s. 206(1)]
	• Every deputy returning officer who has reason to believe that there will be electors voting at a polling station who do not understand the English language must appoint for the polling station an interpreter familiar with the English language and with a language with which such electors will be familiar.
	Ballot box messenger [E.A., s. 291]
	• A returning officer may appoint in writing one or more persons to collect ballot boxes from polling stations specified in the appointment.
	Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 12, 22(1)(*a*), 64]
	• None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers:
	  • members of the House of Commons of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of any province of Canada, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut or the Yukon;
	  • judges of the Supreme Court;
	  • judges of the Territorial Court;
	  • persons who have served in the Legislative Assembly in the session immediately preceding the election or in the session in progress at the time of election in the case of a by-election;
	  • persons who have been convicted of any offence under this or any other Act or any Act of Canada under which members of the Legislative Assembly have been elected.
	• No person must be appointed as an election officer unless he or she has attained the age of 18 years.

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	• Every person who is a returning officer or assistant returning officer must reside in and be qualified as an elector in the electoral district in respect of which his or her appointment is made. • Each enumerator who is to be appointed must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district in which he or she is to act as an enumerator or, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, in an adjacent electoral district, but in no event must an enumerator be a returning officer or an assistant returning officer.
Nunavut	Method of appointment Returning officers [E.A., s. 13.1] • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint a returning officer for each electoral district. Assistant returning officers [E.A., s. 16(1)] • The returning officer for an electoral district must, on being appointed, appoint an assistant returning officer. Enumerators [E.A., s. 33(1)] • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for the electoral district of the returning officer, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. Deputy returning officers [E.A., s. 70(1)] • As soon as possible after the issue of the writ, a returning officer must appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling station established in the electoral district of the returning officer. Poll clerks [E.A., s. 70(5)] • Each deputy returning officer must, as soon as possible after being appointed, appoint a poll clerk. Central poll supervisors [E.A., s. 80(3)] • Where a returning officer establishes a central polling place in which five or more polling stations are centralized, the returning officer may appoint a supervisor for the central poll to attend at the central polling place on polling day and the returning officer must determine the duties of the supervisor. Interpreters [E.A., s. 204(1)] • A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English, and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote. Eligibility/Ineligibility [E.A., s. 198(1)-(2.1), 16(1), 33(2)] • None of the following persons must be appointed as election officers: • members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; • members of the Senate;

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	- members of the Council of the Northwest Territories or the Yukon Territory, the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly of a province; - judges and territorial judges; - persons who have been found guilty by a legislature in Canada, or by any court in Canada for the trial of contested elections, or other competent tribunal, of an offence or dereliction of duty in contravention of this Act, the *Canada Elections Act*, the *Criminal Code*, any Act of a province or the Yukon Territory relating to elections, or under the *Disfranchising Act* (Canada). - No person must be appointed as a returning officer, assistant returning officer or deputy returning officer unless qualified as an elector in the electoral district in which he or she is to act. - No person must be appointed as a poll clerk unless he or she is qualified as an elector. - The assistant returning officer must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and who is not the mother, father, spouse, natural or adopted child, step-child, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister of the returning officer. - An enumerator must be a person who is qualified as an elector and resident in the electoral district, and, where possible, is resident in the polling division for which he or she is appointed.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
Canada	Staff [C.E.A., s. 11(1), 11(3)] • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer must consist of an officer known as the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and such other officers, clerks and employees as may be required. • Such additional officers, clerks and employees as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary for the purpose of enabling him or her to exercise his or her powers and perform his or her duties under the Act with respect to the preparation for and conduct of an election may be employed on a casual or temporary basis. Tariff of fees [C.E.A., s. 198(1)-(2)] • On the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Governor in Council may make a tariff fixing or providing for the determination of fees, costs, allowances and expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under the Act. • The Governor in Council may specify that a tariff must have effect as of a day that is earlier than the day on which the tariff is made and, where the Governor in Council so specifies, the tariff must have effect as of such earlier day as is specified. Payment [C.E.A., s. 11(4), 198(4), 205] • The remuneration paid to a person employed as casual or temporary staff, any additional remuneration paid to members of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer for overtime worked by them for the purpose of helping him or her to prepare for and conduct an election, and any administration expenses that are incurred for the same purpose must, in addition to the fees, costs, allowances and expenses fixed by the tariff of fees, be paid out of any unappropriated money forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • The fees, costs, allowances and expenses fixed by the tariff of fees must be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing and printing election material and for the purchase of election supplies must be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Newfoundland	Staff [E.A., s. 7(1), 137, 272] • There may be employed in the manner authorized by law those officers, clerks and employees that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary, and the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly approves, to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform his or her duties under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, during the course of an election and before the closing of the poll, appoint or authorize the appointment of additional election officers. • There may be employed in the manner provided by law an electoral finances director, legal counsel, auditors and other staff that are necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to properly carry out his or her responsibilities. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 212] • The Chief Electoral Officer, subject to the approval of the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly, may fix the remuneration, allowances or expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators, other election officers and other persons employed at or

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	with respect to elections. Payment [E.A., s. 9(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer, through the Speaker, must submit annually to the commission of Internal Economy of the House of Assembly for its approval, estimates of the sums that will be required to be provided by the Legislature for the payment of the salaries, allowances and expenses of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act during the next fiscal year.

Prince Edward Island	Staff [E.A., s. 2(3)-(4), 7] [E.E.A., s. 2(1)]
	• The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer must consist of such employees as may be required to perform the duties of the office.
	• The Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint a person as Deputy Chief Electoral Officer who must assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the duties of that office and who must have the same responsibilities and authority as the Chief Electoral Officer in the event of absence or inability to carry out those duties.
	• If the returning officer:
	  • refuses or neglects or is unable because of death or other cause to act;
	  • resigns; or
	  • is removed;
	the Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint another person in his or her place.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may employ legal counsel, auditors and such staff as he or she considers necessary to properly carry out his or her functions under the Act.
	Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 120]
	• Upon the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees and expenses to be paid to any person for his or her services and expenses under the Act and may revise and amend the tariff.
	Payment
	• N/A

Nova Scotia	Staff [E.A., s. 6] • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer and the employees required by the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of office. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 174(1)-(2)] • Upon the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees and expenses to be paid to any person for his or her services and expenses under the Act, and may revise and amend the tariff. • Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the fees and expenses provided for by the tariff are not sufficient remuneration for services required to be performed or expenses to be incurred, or that a claim for any necessary services performed or expenses incurred is not covered by the tariff, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of such compensation for the services or expenses as is considered just and reasonable. Payment [E.A., s. 174(4)] • The fees, expenses, and compensations authorized for the payment of fees and

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	expenses and incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act, must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province.
New Brunswick	Staff [E.A., s. 6(1)] • The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer must consist of an Assistant Electoral Officer and such employees as are required by the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of his or her office. [P.P.F.A., s. 10(1)] • The Supervisor of Political Financing may appoint such assistants, including an Assistant Supervisor, legal counsel, auditors and other employees as he or she considers necessary for the efficient carrying out of his or her powers and duties under the Act. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 6(2), 123(2)-(3)] • The salaries of the staff must be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. • The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing a tariff of fees applicable for payment of returning officers and others employed at or with respect to an election under the Act. • All such fees, costs, allowances and expenses must be paid by separate cheques issued from the office of the Minister of Finance and sent directly to each person entitled to payment. Payment [E.A., s. 123(1), 123(6)] • The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to an election under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon must be paid by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Fund, in accordance with the tariff of fees prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. • Any expenses incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer for printing election material, for the purchase of election supplies, and for anything pertaining to the carrying on of any election must be certified by him or her, and the accounts forwarded to, and when approved, must be paid by the Minister of Finance.

Quebec	Staff [E.A., s. 495-497]
	• The personnel required by the Chief Electoral Officer must be appointed and remunerated in accordance with the *Public Service Act*.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint two assistants to assist him or her in the carrying out of his or her duties. He or she must determine the level of their position, and if, consequent upon such determination, the *Public Service Act* is not applicable to an assistant, it is hereby made applicable to him or her without any other formality.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may retain, on a temporary basis, the services of any persons he or she considers necessary, and fix their remuneration and expenses.
	Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 549]
	• The Government may, by regulation:
	  • establish a tariff of remuneration and expenses of election officers;
	  • establish a tariff of fees payable for the production of a list to be used for a municipal or school election or the registration of qualified electors;
	  • establish a tariff of fees payable for the transmission of information contained in the permanent list of electors for the purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll;

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	- establish a tariff of costs for a judicial recount; - determine the maximum amount of additional expenses that may be incurred by the Chief Electoral Officer by increasing the established tariff. Payment - N/A
Ontario	Staff [E.A., 113(3), 114(1)] - The Chief Election Officer from time to time may appoint such persons having technical or special knowledge of any kind to assist the Chief Election Officer for a limited period of time, or in respect of a particular matter. - Subject to the approval of the Board, the Chief Election Officer may employ such persons on his or her permanent staff as are necessary in the performance of his or her duties and for the efficient and proper operation of his or her office and may, for such employees, establish job classifications, and may determine the salary of the Assistant Chief Election Officer and the salaries and remuneration, which must be comparable to the salary ranges of similar positions or classifications in the public service of Ontario, and the terms and conditions of employment of the employees on the permanent staff of his or her office. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 112, 113(1)] - The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations: prescribing the fees and expenses to be allowed to the officers and other persons, except those in the office of the Chief Election Officer, for their services and disbursements under the Act; and prescribing the costs that must be paid by the Province of Ontario. - The fees and expenses to be allowed to the election officers, returning officers and persons for services performed under the Act, so far as they are payable by the Province of Ontario, are payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payment [E.A., s. 113(4), 114(3)] - For the purpose of providing the funds required, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct that accountable warrants payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund be issued from time to time in favour of any officer or other person. - The money required for the purposes of the office of the Chief Election Officer must be paid out of the money appropriated therefor by the Legislature.
Manitoba	Staff [E.A., s. 9(1)] - A Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, and such other officers and employees as are necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform his or her duties, must be appointed in accordance with *The Civil Service Act*. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 175(*b*)] - The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations fixing fees and expenses, if any, to be paid to any person for services performed by him or her and required to be performed under the Act, including the fees and expenses of returning officers, deputy returning officer, assistant returning officers, poll clerks, enumerators and other officers appointed under the Act. Payment [E.A., s. 177] [E.F.A., s. 99.1] - The compensation of returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under the Act and all expenses consequent thereupon must be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	- All expenses under the Act required as a consequence of an election must be paid from the Consolidated Fund without further appropriation.
Saskatchewan	Staff [E.A., s. 4.6(1)] - The staff of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the persons that are required for the proper administration of the Act. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 4.6(2), 15(1)] - *The Public Service Act*, *The Public Service Superannuation Act* and *The Public Employees Pension Plan Act* apply to the members of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer. - Every election officer is entitled to remuneration for his or her services and reimbursement for his or her expenses at the prescribed rates. Payment [E.A., s. 15(3), 15(2)] - The Chief Electoral Officer may establish rules with respect to how accounts for payments are to be submitted, verified and processed. - All payments are a charge on and payable out of the general revenue fund.
Alberta	Staff [E.A., s. 5(1)] - The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer consists of the Chief Electoral Officer, a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer and those officers and employees appointed who may be necessary to assist the Chief Electoral Officer in the administration of his or her duties. Tariff of fees - N/A Payment [E.A., s. 6.1(1), 205] - The Chief Electoral Officer must submit to the Standing Committee on Legislative Offices in respect of each fiscal year an estimate of the sum that will be required to be provided by the Legislature to defray the various charges and expenses of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer in that fiscal year. - The method and procedure of applying for payment in respect of services and expenses under the Act must be prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
British Columbia	Staff [E.A., s. 10(1)-(3)] - The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint a deputy chief electoral officer and other employees necessary to enable the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of the office. - The *Public Service Act* applies to appointments and, for the purposes of that Act, the Chief Electoral Officer is deemed to be a deputy minister. - The Chief Electoral Officer may also retain, on a temporary basis, other persons necessary to enable him or her to perform the duties of the office. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 10(4), 11(2)-(3)] - The Chief Electoral Officer may establish the remuneration of temporary employees and the other terms and conditions of their retainers. - The Chief Electoral Officer must approve all amounts to be paid under the authority of "Expenses of administering Act", with this approval authority subject to any regulations of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. - The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of the above.

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	Payment [E.A., s. 11(1)] • All necessary expenses required for the administration of the Act must be paid out of the general fund of the consolidated revenue fund.
Northwest Territories	Staff [E.A., s. 8(1)-(2)] • Notwithstanding the *Public Service Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint the persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to administer the Act. • Notwithstanding the *Public Service Act*, the Chief Electoral Officer may appoint, on a temporary or casual basis, any additional persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to prepare and conduct an election. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 209] • The tariff, method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act are those prescribed on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer must review the tariff each year and may recommend changes to the Commissioner. Payment [E.A., s. 210] • The fees and expenses for services given and expenses incurred under the Act must be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose.
Yukon	Staff [E.A., s. 17-18] • The Commissioner in Executive Council must, in accordance with the *Public Service Act*, authorize the employment of such officers and employees as the Chief Electoral Officer deems necessary for the carrying out of the duties and responsibilities assigned to or undertaken by the Chief Electoral Officer under the Act. • The Chief Electoral Officer must appoint an administrator of elections who must be the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 35] • The Commissioner in Executive Council must, after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer, prescribe a tariff of remuneration and level of reimbursement of expenses for the administrator, returning officers, assistant returning officers, enumerators, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, interpreters, poll attendants and other staff provided for in the Act. Payment [E.A., s. 36] • The fees, costs, allowances and expenses payable in respect of an election must be paid out of the Yukon Consolidation Revenue Fund. • Where the fees and allowances provided for by tariff are not sufficient remuneration for the services performed or required to be performed at any election in respect of a particular electoral district or a particular election officer, or where any claim for any necessary service performed or for materials supplied for or at an election is not covered by the tariff, the Commissioner in Executive Council must, upon request of the Chief Electoral Officer authorize the payment of such sum or additional sums for such services or materials supplied as he or she considers just and reasonable in the circumstances out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Any expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Chief Electoral Officer for preparing

Jurisdiction	Staff and payment
	and printing election material or for the purchase of election supplies or services must be paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Nunavut	Staff [E.A., s. 8(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may appoint the persons that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to administer the Act and to prepare and conduct the elections. Tariff of fees [E.A., s. 209(1)] • The tariff, method and procedure of applying for payment for services given and expenses incurred under the Act are those prescribed on the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer. Payment [E.A., s. 210] • The fees and expenses for services given and expenses incurred under the Act must be paid out of moneys appropriated for that purpose.

PART D REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

PART D REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

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Jurisdiction	Right to vote

Canada	Qualifications [C.E.A., s. 50(1)]
	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • 18 years of age;
	  • a Canadian citizen.
	
	Entitlement [C.E.A., s. 53(1)]
	• Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the Register of Electors for the polling division in which he or she is ordinarily resident and to vote at the polling station established therein.
	
	Disqualifications [C.E.A., s. 51]
	• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes on a recount);
	  • imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more;
	  • disqualified from voting under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.

Newfoundland	Qualifications [E.A., s. 23]
	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • 18 years of age or more on polling day;
	  • a Canadian citizen;
	  • ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding polling day.
	
	Entitlement [E.A., s. 25]
	• A person may have his or her name placed on the district list of electors for a polling division in an electoral district where he or she is qualified to vote in that polling division of the electoral district.
	
	Disqualifications
	• N/A

Prince Edward Island	Qualifications [E.A., s. 20]
	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:
	  • is 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day;
	  • is a Canadian citizen;
	  • has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately preceding the date of the writ, and is in the polling division on the date of the writ.
	
	Entitlement [E.A., s. 20]
	• A person may have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division if he or she is qualified to vote.
	
	Disqualifications [E.A., s. 21]
	• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • a returning officer during his or her term of office (no exception when there is an equality of votes).

Nova Scotia	Qualifications [E.A., s. 28(1)]

Jurisdiction	Right to vote

	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • 18 years of age or will attain that age on or before ordinary polling day;
	  • a Canadian citizen or other British subject on or before ordinary polling day;
	  • has been ordinarily resident in the province for the six months immediately preceding the date of the writ, and in the polling division on the date of the writ.
	Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)]
	• A person may have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division if he or she is qualified to vote.
	Disqualifications [E.A., s. 29]
	• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • a returning officer (no exception when there is an equality of votes);
	  • a judge of the Supreme Court or a county court;
	  • a person undergoing punishment in a penal or reform institution;
	  • a person who is legally restrained of liberty of movement or deprived of the management of his or her property by reason of mental illness.

New Brunswick	Qualifications [E.A., s. 43(1)]
	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:
	  • is 18 years of age or will attain 18 years on or before polling day;
	  • is a Canadian citizen;
	  • has been or will have been ordinarily resident in the province for six months immediately preceding the date of the election and on the date of the election.
	Entitlement [E.A., s. 43(1)]
	• Every person is entitled to have his or her name placed on the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she ordinarily resides at the time of the preparation and revision of the list of electors if he or she is a qualified elector.
	Disqualifications [E.A., s. 43(2)]
	• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final addition of votes or on a recount);
	  • undergoing punishment as an inmate in a penal institution for the commission of any offence;
	  • legally restrained of his or her liberty of movement or deprived of the management of his or her property by reason of mental disease or infirmity;
	  • disqualified from voting under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.

Quebec	Qualifications [E.A., s. 1]
	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:
	  • is 18 years of age;
	  • is a Canadian citizen;
	  • has been domiciled in Quebec for six months or, in the case of an elector outside Quebec, for 12 months;
	  • is not under curatorship; and

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	- is not deprived of election rights, pursuant to the Act or the *Referendum Act.* Entitlement [E.A., s. 2] - To exercise his or her right to vote, a person must be a qualified elector on polling day and his or her name must be entered on the list of electors of the polling subdivision in which his or her domicile is situated on Tuesday of the second week preceding that of the poll. Disqualifications - N/A
Ontario	Qualifications [E.A., s. 15(1)] - Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: - is 18 years of age; - is a Canadian citizen; - resides in the electoral district; - is not disqualified under the Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting. Entitlement [E.A., s. 15(1)] - Every person is entitled to vote if he or she is qualified to vote. Disqualifications - N/A
Manitoba	Qualifications [E.A., s. 32(1)] - Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: - is 18 years of age on or before polling day; - is a Canadian citizen; - has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately prior to polling day at the election. Entitlement [E.A., s. 32(2)] - Every person who becomes qualified is entitled to have his or her name placed on the list of voters. Disqualifications [E.A., s. 8, 19, 31] - Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: - the Chief Electoral Officer; - a returning officer (except where there is an equality of votes on a recount); - an inmate of a correctional facility serving a sentence of five years or more.
Saskatchewan	Qualifications [E.A., s. 16(1)-(2)(*a*)] - Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: - is a Canadian citizen on polling day; - is 18 years of age on polling day; - was ordinarily resident in Saskatchewan for at least six months immediately preceding the day on which the writ of election was issued and is ordinarily resident in the constituency in which he or she seeks to vote. - An individual who is a British subject is entitled to vote if he or she was qualified as a voter on June 23, 1971. Entitlement [E.A., s. 16(3)]

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	• An individual who is entitled to vote in an election is also entitled to be registered on a voters list as a voter. Disqualifications [E.A., s. 17, 148, 164(4)] • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (except when there is an equality of votes in the final count or in a recount); • ineligible to vote because of a conviction within the previous five years for engaging in corrupt practices; • on polling day, in a correctional facility, jail or prison because of being convicted of an offence; • on polling day, subject to a disposition of a review board.
Alberta	Qualifications [E.A., s. 1(1)(*f*1)] • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age; • has ordinarily resided in Alberta for at least the immediately preceding six months. Entitlement [E.A., s. 40(*a*)] • A person is eligible to vote at an election if that person is an elector and ordinarily resident on polling day in the polling subdivision in which he or she seeks to vote, and if his or her name appears on the list of electors for the polling subdivision. Disqualifications [E.A., s. 41] • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: • a returning officer (except to break a tie at the official count or judicial recount); • convicted of offences and on polling day is serving his or her sentence in a correctional institution, in a penitentiary, in a place of custody, or in any other similar institution outside Alberta, excluding persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 10 days or less or for the non-payment of fines; • disqualified from voting under the Act.
British Columbia	Qualifications [E.A., s. 29(*a*)-(*d*)] • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age or older on polling day; • is a resident of the electoral district; • has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before voting day for the election. Entitlement [E.A., s. 29(*e*)-(*f*)] • In order to vote in an election, a person must be registered as a voter for the electoral district or register as such in conjunction with voting, and must not be disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in the election or otherwise disqualified by law. Disqualifications [E.A., s. 30]

Jurisdiction	Right to vote
	• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer; • imprisoned in a penal institution serving a sentence of two years or more; • prohibited from voting for having committed an offence under the Act.
Northwest Territories	Qualifications [E.A., s. 27(1)] • Any person is qualified to vote if he or she: • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age; • has been resident in the Territories for a period of at least 12 months immediately before polling day. Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)] • Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is resident on the enumeration day for the election and to vote at the polling station established for the polling division. Disqualifications [E.A., s. 27(3)] • Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is: • the Chief Electoral Officer; • a returning officer (no exception when there is an equality of votes); • imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more; • disqualified from voting for having committed a corrupt or illegal practice.
Yukon	Qualifications [E.A., s. 3(*a*)-(*c*)] • Any person is qualified to vote if the person, on polling day, is: • 18 years of age; • a Canadian citizen; • a resident of the Yukon for the previous 12 months. Entitlement [E.A., s. 4] • Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which the person is or becomes resident between the date of the writ for the election and the end of revision of the list, to vote at the polling station established for that polling division. Disqualifications [E.A., s. 5] • Every person is disqualified to vote if the person is: • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the administrator; • a returning officer (no exception when there is an equality of votes); • a judge of the Supreme Court; • unable to vote at a polling station by reason of being deprived of liberty of movement, while awaiting appeal or sentencing or while undergoing punishment for the commission of an offence; • deprived of the management of property by reason of mental disorder, has been deprived of liberty of movement and is therefore unable to attend at a polling station to vote.

Jurisdiction	Right to vote

Nunavut	Qualifications [E.A., s. 27(1)]
	• Any person is qualified to vote if he or she:
	  • is a Canadian citizen;
	  • is 18 years of age;
	  • has been resident in Nunavut for a period of at least 12 months immediately before polling day.
	
	Entitlement [E.A., s. 28(1)]
	• Every person who is qualified as an elector is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors for the polling division in which he or she is resident on the enumeration day for the election and to vote at the polling station established for the polling division.
	
	Disqualifications [E.A., s. 27(3)]
	• Every person is disqualified to vote if he or she is:
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • a returning officer (no exception when there is an equality of votes);
	  • imprisoned in a correctional institution serving a sentence of two years or more;
	  • disqualified from voting under any law of Canada, a province or a territory relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
Canada	Establishment/Maintenance [C.E.A., s. 71.011] • The Register of Electors must be established from: ◦ information that is collected by means of an enumeration; ◦ information contained in registration forms returned by the liaison officer to the Chief Electoral Officer for every incarcerated elector; ◦ information contained in the registry of electors who temporarily reside outside Canada; and ◦ information contained in the list of Canadian Forces electors. Updating information [C.E.A., s. 71.014(1)] • The Register of Electors must be updated from: ◦ information that electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer, or that is held by a federal department or body and that electors have expressly authorized to be given to the Chief Electoral Officer; and ◦ information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable and necessary for updating the information included in the Register, and that is held under a provincial Act mentioned in Schedule IV, or comes from any other source mentioned in Schedule IV. Contents [C.E.A., s. 71.014(1)] • The Register of Electors contains the surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address. Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [C.E.A., s. 71.017] • Any person may at any time request the Chief Electoral Officer to list that person in the Register of Electors, by providing: ◦ a signed certification that he or she is qualified as an elector; ◦ his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address and mailing address; and ◦ satisfactory proof of identity. • In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite the person to give any other information that the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary to implement any agreements entered into with the provinces, but the person is not required to do so. Agreements on the sharing of information [C.E.A., s. 71.024, 71.021] • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with any body responsible under provincial law for establishing a list of electors, for an election or a referendum, governing the giving of information contained in the Register of Electors where that information is needed for establishing such a list. • If an elector so requests the Chief Electoral Officer in writing, information in the Register of Electors relating to that elector must be used only for federal electoral or referendum purposes. Disclosure of information [C.E.A., s. 71.013(1)-(2)] • On October 15 in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must, in respect of each electoral district, send an electronic copy of the list of electors, taken from the Register of Electors, to the elected member and, on request, to each registered party that presented a candidate in that electoral district in the last election.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors

	• This list:
	  • must set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, civic address and mailing address; and
	  • must be arranged, in the form specified by the Chief Electoral Officer, according to streets and civic addresses. If that is not suitable, the list must be arranged according to the alphabetical order of surnames.

Newfoundland	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 54(1)]
	• The list of electors compiled and certified on December 3, 1994 under the former Act must be considered to be the Permanent List of Electors.
	Updating information [E.A., s. 56(1)-(2)]
	• The Permanent List of Electors may be revised and corrected in accordance with the procedures for an enumeration and a revision.
	• Where the Chief Electoral Officer considers it in the public interest to do so but in any event five years after the last revision, the Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • extract from the Permanent List of Electors and prepare in written form lists of electors for the polling divisions in an electoral district;
	  • direct the returning officer of the district to proceed to an enumeration and a revision to provide the Chief Electoral Officer with current corrected lists of electors for the polling divisions within the electoral district;
	  • add the names of those electors sworn at the polls during the immediately preceding election;
	  • add the names of those electors who have applied to have their names added and who are eligible to have them added; and
	  • revise and correct the Permanent List of Electors to correspond with the current corrected list of electors provided to him or her by the returning officer and by including the names of those electors added later.
	Contents
	• N/A
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual
	• N/A
	Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 56.1]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada with respect to the supply to the Chief Electoral Officer by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada of information contained in the register of electors prepared in respect of the province under the *Canada Elections Act*. The Chief Electoral Officer may use information obtained under such an agreement to prepare a new Permanent List of Electors for the purpose of the Act or to revise or correct the Permanent List of Electors.
	Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 54(1.1), 54(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain the Permanent List of Electors in a form so that he or she can extract in written or other form a list of electors for a polling division or all polling divisions in an electoral district for publication in the form, at the time and in the manner that may be required for a general election or by-election.
	• The Permanent List of Electors required to be prepared and maintained may be in

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	a bound or loose-leaf form or in a photographic film form, or may be entered or recorded by a system of mechanical or electronic data processing or another information storage device that is capable of reproducing required information in intelligible written form within a reasonable time.
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 20.3] • The register of electors may be established from any or all of: • a general enumeration throughout the province or an enumeration of part or all of any electoral district; or • a list of electors that was prepared for an election, plebiscite, or referendum held under the statutes of the Province or Canada, to the extent that such a list includes electors who the Chief Electoral Officer has reason to believe have resided in the Province for at least six months. Updating information [E.A., s. 20.6(1)] • The register of electors must be updated and maintained from information that: • electors have given the Chief Electoral Officer through individual applications for registration or in the course of an enumeration; • is held by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada and that may be given to the Chief Electoral Officer for the province; or • is held by a provincial department or agency and that the Chief Electoral Officer considers reliable and necessary for updating the surname, given names, sex, date of birth, date of death, telephone number, and present or previous civic or mailing addresses of electors who are included in the register, or for identifying persons who may become eligible to be electors within six months by meeting age or residency requirements. Contents • N/A Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 20.9] • Any person may at any time request that the Chief Electoral Officer include that person in the register of electors, by providing: • a signed certification that he or she is a Canadian citizen, of the full age of 18 years, has resided in the Province for at least six months and is not for any reason disqualified as an elector; • his or her surname, given names, sex, date of birth, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address; and • satisfactory proof of identity. • In addition to the above information, the Chief Electoral Officer may invite the person to provide his or her telephone number, and previous civic address, if any, but the person is not required to do so. Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 20.15] • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada concerning the acquisition of information contained in the federal Register of Electors or any list of electors established under the statutes of Canada where that information is necessary or desirable to assist in establishing

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors

	or maintaining the provincial register of electors or a list of electors for a provincial election or plebiscite, and concerning the provision of information contained in the provincial register of electors where that information is necessary or desirable to assist in establishing or maintaining a list of electors for a federal election or referendum.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, for the purpose of ensuring the protection of personal information, include in the agreement any conditions that the Chief Electoral Officer considers appropriate regarding the use that may be made of that information.
	• Information provided to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada may be used only for the purpose of updating the federal Register of Electors or for establishing a list of electors for an election or a referendum held under the statutes of Canada.
	
	Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 20.5]
	• On or before the 31st day of March in each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must send one paper copy and one machine readable copy of the list of electors, as taken from the register of electors:
	  • to the elected member in respect of his or her electoral district; and
	  • on request, to each registered political party.
	• The lists of electors must set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address, and must be arranged according to the alphabetical order of surnames.
	• The above does not apply if the date falls during a general election, or if the poll at a general election was held during the three months preceding that date.

Quebec	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 40.3.1] • The name of every person who is a qualified elector may be entered on the permanent list of electors. Updating information [E.A., s. 40.4, 40.11] • The information relating to electors must be updated on the basis of the information transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer by electors and on the basis of the information transmitted by the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec, the Public Curator and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada in the manner determined in an agreement entered into with the Chief Electoral Officer, in accordance with the provisions of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information. • The information must also be updated on the basis of the changes transmitted by returning officers or by the person responsible for a municipal poll following the revision of a list of electors or referendum list and of any verification of the permanent list of electors, or on the basis of changes made by the permanent board of revisers. • An enumeration or revision, or the implementation of any other measure allowing a total or partial verification of the permanent list of electors, may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out. Contents [E.A., s. 40.2] • The information contained in the register of electors must include the name, domiciliary address, sex and date of birth of each elector and, where applicable,

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	entries relating to the exercise of his or her right to vote outside Quebec. Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 40.6] • An elector may, at any time, request that his or her name be entered on or struck off the permanent list of electors, or that any information entered in his or her respect be corrected. • Two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer must be joined to the request in support of the information communicated. Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 40.42] • The Chief Electoral Officer must not, except with the consent of the person concerned, communicate, or enter into an agreement for the purpose of communicating, nominative information contained in the permanent list of electors for purposes other than those provided for in the *Election Act*, the *Referendum Act*, the *Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities*, the *Act respecting school elections* or the *Jurors Act*. • The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada to supply him or her with information contained in the permanent list of electors for the sole purpose of drawing up a list to be used in a federal poll. The agreement must provide for the safety measures that will be taken to ensure the confidentiality of the information transmitted. Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 40.38.1] • Between October 1 and November 1 each year, the Chief Electoral Officer must transmit the list of the electors entered on the permanent list of electors to be used in a provincial poll to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, to any other authorized party that so requests and to any Member. • In the case of a Member, the list transmitted is the list for the electoral division represented by the Member. • However, no list must be transmitted if October 1 falls within an election or referendum period or if a general election or a referendum was held within the three months preceding that date.

Ontario	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 17.1(4)]
	• For the purposes of establishing, maintaining and verifying the accuracy of the permanent register, the Chief Election Officer may obtain information in any combination of the following ways:
	  • an elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors;
	  • by obtaining it from any source that he or she considers reliable, including, without limiting the generality of "any source":
	    • the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada;
	    • the Government of Canada and its agencies;
	    • the Government of Ontario and its agencies;
	    • any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards;
	  • by having an enumeration conducted.
	Updating information [E.A., s. 17.1(3)]
	• The permanent register must be updated with respect to:

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	• all of Ontario at least once in each calendar year, and as soon as possible after a writ is issued for a general election, unless the most recent previous updating was done within two months before the day the writ is issued; • an individual electoral district as soon as possible after a writ is issued for a by-election to be held there, unless the most recent previous updating was done within two months before the day the writ is issued. • all of Ontario at a registered party's request. However, in that case the costs of updating, as determined by the Chief Election Officer, must be paid by the party. Contents • N/A Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 15.1(1)-(2)] • An elector may apply to have his or her name added to or removed from the permanent register of electors. The application must be accompanied by information establishing the elector's identity, as required by the Chief Election Officer. Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 17.2] • The Chief Election Officer may, for electoral purposes, provide information from the permanent register of electors to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada and to any municipality in Ontario (including regional and district municipalities and the County of Oxford) and its local boards. Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 17.3(1)(*b*)-(*c*), 17.3(3)] • A registered party is entitled to receive, on request: a copy of the permanent register, if it was updated with respect to all of Ontario; or a copy of the part of the permanent register that relates to an electoral district, if the updating was done with respect to the electoral district. • A member of the Assembly is entitled to receive, on request, a copy of the part of the permanent register that relates to his or her electoral district, if the updating was done in respect to all of Ontario or in respect to the electoral district. • A copy of the permanent register may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 11(2)] • The register may be created by any or all of the following: • conducting a door-to-door enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer; • using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada; • using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer. Updating information [E.A., s. 11(2), 11(4)]

Jurisdiction	**Register of electors/Permanent list of electors**

	• The register may be revised by any or all of the following:
	  • conducting a door-to-door enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or portions of any of them, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • using information provided by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada that was used for compiling lists of electors for use at a general election, by-election, plebiscite or referendum conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada;
	  • using any other information obtained by or available to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The register may be created or revised manually or by means of any computer-based system and may be kept in printed form or may be stored in any computer-based system or any other information storage device that is capable of reproducing any required information in legible printed form within a reasonable time.
	
	Contents
	• N/A
	
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 11(5)]
	• The register may only contain the following information about persons ordinarily resident in Alberta who are electors or will be eligible to be electors:
	  • the residential address, including the postal code of the residence of the person, and the mailing address, including the postal code, if the mailing address is different from the residential address;
	  • the surname, given name and middle initial of the person;
	  • the telephone number of the person;
	  • the gender of the person;
	  • the day, month and year of birth of the person; and
	  • if a person has not resided in Alberta for six months, the date the person became a resident of Alberta.
	
	Agreements on the sharing of information [E.A., s. 11(7), 11(7.1), 11(8)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada under the *Canada Elections Act*:
	  • to receive from the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer for Alberta in revising the register; and
	  • to provide to the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada in preparing or revising his or her information for the purposes of compiling or revising lists of electors under the *Canada Elections Act*.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may enter into an agreement with a municipality:
	  • to receive from the municipality information that will assist the Chief Electoral Officer in revising the register; and
	  • to provide to the municipality's secretary, as defined in the *Local Authorities Election Act*, information that will assist the secretary in compiling or revising information for the purpose of compiling or revising the municipality's permanent electors register under the *Local Authorities Election Act*.
	• Persons or their agents are entitled to have access to information in the register about themselves to determine whether the information is correct.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors

	Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 16]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must, two years after a general election and as soon as possible after the register is updated after the Schedule of electoral divisions in the *Electoral Divisions Act* is amended or re-enacted, furnish free of charge:
	  • to each registered political party: one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; two maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; and one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision; and
	  • to each member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of a registered political party: one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions; two maps showing the polling subdivisions; and one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision in the electoral division that the member represents.
	• In addition to the copies furnished above, the Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after a writ has been issued for a general election, furnish free of charge to each registered political party:
	  • one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the boundary descriptions of the polling subdivisions in each electoral division;
	  • two maps showing the polling subdivisions in each electoral division; and
	  • one printed copy and one copy in electronic form of the list of electors for each polling subdivision.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may require members and registered political parties to pay an amount determined by the Chief Electoral Officer for any additional copies of the boundary descriptions, maps and lists of electors.

British Columbia	Establishment/Maintenance [E.A., s. 45(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a record, to be known as the Provincial List of Voters, of those individuals registered as voters. Updating information [E.A., s. 34(1), 33, 40(1), 38(1)] • If a registered voter changes the place where he or she is resident, changes his or her name or otherwise changes the information required regarding registration, the voter may apply to update his or her registration information at any of the registration opportunities, including general registration, special registration, registration in conjunction with voting or registration during an enumeration. • For the purpose of updating voter registration information, the Chief Electoral Officer may request that the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia under the *Motor Vehicle Act* provide information contained in records kept by the corporation and the corporation must provide the information to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The Chief Electoral Officer may authorize persons other than voter registration and election officials to act as agents of the Chief Electoral Officer for receiving applications for voter registration or for updating voter registration information. Contents [E.A., s. 45(2)] • The Provincial list of voters must include the names of voters, the places where they are resident and other information required to be included in an application for registration that the Chief Electoral Officer considers should be included in the list.

Jurisdiction	Register of electors/Permanent list of electors
	Information required when request for registration is made by an individual [E.A., s. 41(2)-(3)] • In order to register, an individual must deliver an application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer. • The individual must also satisfy the district electoral officer of the applicant's identity and place of residence by producing either: • at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature; or • at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the applicant's place of residence. Agreements on the sharing of information • N/A Disclosure of information [E.A., s. 51(1)-(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare and provide a list of voters to an individual or organization requesting it and may charge a fee for preparing and providing the list. • On request and payment of the reasonable costs of reproduction, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide a list of voters to a registered political party or member of the Legislative Assembly.
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
Canada	• The last enumeration was conducted in April 1997.
Newfoundland	Period [E.A., s. 38] • Every list of electors for a polling division is to be revised within the period that the returning officer may determine, but the returning officer may extend the period for a polling division. Process [E.A., s. 30(1), 34, 33, 35, 36] • Each returning officer must, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, appoint enumerators to ascertain or verify the names of all qualified electors resident in the polling divisions located in his or her electoral district. • An enumerator must to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, enumerate all the qualified electors resident in each polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed. • Where conducting an enumeration an enumerator must wear in a place to be easily seen the enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and carry on his or her person their written appointment as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division. • The enumerators must ascertain or verify the names and other prescribed information of the electors by making house-to-house visits or by reference to other sources of information available to them or by other means directed by the Chief Electoral Officer. • An enumerator must provide each elector enumerated with a copy of the information obtained from the elector. • In compiling a list of electors for a polling division, the Chief Electoral Officer may adopt one manner of compiling a list for urban polling divisions and another for rural polling divisions.

Prince Edward Island	Period [E.A., s. 31(1)-(2), 32(2)]
	• A general enumeration of electors must be commenced within 48 hours of the date of the writ and must be completed within seven days after the date of the writ.
	• Commencement of enumeration will be on authority of and on the date and at the time established by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Process [E.A., s. 26(1), 32(3), 33(1)]
	• Within 48 hours of the date of the writ, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in each electoral district.
	• Each pair of enumerators must proceed jointly within 48 hours to enumerate the electors in the polling division for which they were appointed by:
	  • obtaining the information they require by a joint house-to-house visitation;
	  • completing, signing and leaving a copy of the registration form at the place of residence of each elector so enumerated.
	• In carrying out their duties, the enumerators must register all electors in the polling division for which they have been appointed, and in particular:
	  • when making their house-to-house visitations, each enumerator must wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of his or her authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division;
	  • each pair of enumerators must visit every dwelling place in their polling division at least twice, if necessary, once between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. in the

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	evening, unless as to any dwelling place, they are both satisfied that no electors residing therein remain unregistered; • if the enumerators are unable, on their house-to-house visitations, to obtain the name, address and occupation of each elector residing in any dwelling place, they may secure the required information from any source which they jointly consider to be reliable. In addition, they must, at each of such dwelling places, leave a notification card and may then enumerate the residents thereof according to the information secured by them in that manner; • each pair of enumerators must exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of electors for the polling division for which they have been appointed, and they must take all necessary precautions to ensure that their list, when complete, contains the name, address and occupation of every elector in the polling division for which they have been appointed who is entitled to vote, and that it does not contain the name of any person who is not entitled to vote; • upon completion of their enumeration, each pair of enumerators must immediately deliver to the returning officer who appointed them their record books containing the prescribed form for each elector so enumerated.

Nova Scotia	Period [E.A., s. 39(1)]
	• The enumeration must begin on Saturday and end on Thursday, the 31st and 26th days before ordinary polling day.
	
	Process [E.A., s. 34(1), 39(1)-(3), 40(1)-(3), 40(5)]
	• Not later than Saturday, the 31st day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must appoint two enumerators for each polling division in the electoral district.
	• The enumerators must proceed together to ascertain the name and particulars of every person qualified to have his or her name placed on the list of electors for the polling division for which they have been appointed.
	• In areas within a polling division where the dwelling places are within close proximity, the enumerators must obtain the names and particulars by visiting each dwelling place at least twice:
	  • once between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; and
	  • once between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., unless both are satisfied that no elector ordinarily resident therein remains unregistered.
	• If the enumerators are unable to obtain the names and particulars by the visits, then they may obtain them from any other sources of information.
	• Where, on a visit to a dwelling place, the enumerators are unable to communicate with any person from whom they could secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at the dwelling place, the enumerators must leave at that dwelling place a notification card, as prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer, on which must be stated:
	  • the day and hours between which the enumerators will make another visit to that dwelling place;
	  • the name, address and telephone number, if any, of one or both of the enumerators; and
	  • the name, telephone number and office address of the returning officer for that electoral district.
	• The enumerators must register on index sheets:
	  • the names of each elector under the given names and surname by which the

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	elector is known in the polling division; • the address of each elector; and • the sex of each elector. • In every polling division in an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more, the returning officer must instruct each pair of enumerators to prepare the list of electors in geographical order. • In every polling division outside an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more and in every polling division outside an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more, the returning officer must instruct each pair of enumerators to prepare the list of electors in alphabetical order. • Not later than Friday, the 25th day before ordinary polling day, the enumerators must complete a certificate and deliver or mail by registered mail to the returning officer the index sheets and certificate.
New Brunswick	Period [E.A., s. 20.16(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at any time direct a general enumeration to be conducted throughout the Province, or may direct a returning officer to conduct an enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division to identify electors residing in that area. Process [E.A., s. 21(1), 21(4), 26(1)-(2), 27(1), 28(*b*)] • The returning officer must appoint such persons as enumerators as are necessary to carry out the enumeration. • When making a house-to-house visitation, each enumerator must wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of the enumerator's authority to register the names of electors residing in the polling division. • Where an enumeration is directed, the enumerator or enumerators appointed to conduct such enumeration in any polling division or part of a polling division must proceed forthwith in accordance with the terms of their appointment to ascertain the names of all persons residing in the designated enumeration area who are qualified to vote in that polling division, obtaining the information required by a house-to-house visitation, except to a public hospital, and from such other sources as may be available. • An enumerator or enumerators must leave at the residence of every person who applies to be registered as an elector and to have their name added to the list of electors a notice signed by the enumerator or enumerators, and detached from the enumerator's record book, stating that such application has been granted, or refused, as the case may be, and indicating the location of the polling station, if applicable, at which the person may vote. • The enumerator or enumerators of each enumerated area must, within seven days of commencing the enumeration, not including Sundays or holidays, prepare and certify a complete list in alphabetical order of persons who are qualified as electors in the enumerated area. • The enumerators of a polling division or part of a polling division, immediately after completing the list, must transmit or deliver to the returning officer the list together with their record book containing the carbon copies of the notices.
Quebec	Period [E.A., s. 40.11] • An enumeration may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	carried out. Process [E.A., s. 40.14-40.15, 40.20, 40.22, 40.33] • The enumeration of electors must be conducted in each polling subdivision by a team of two enumerators. • The returning officer may, however, assign two or more teams of two enumerators to conduct the enumeration in a polling subdivision comprising more than 350 electors. • The two enumerators forming an enumeration team must be appointed by the returning officer on the recommendation of the two parties that finished first and second in the previous election. • Not later than the day preceding the first day of the enumeration, the returning officer must give enumerators the Chief Electoral Officer's directives concerning the procedure to be followed during the enumeration, the required materials, and a badge that must be worn conspicuously by each enumerator at all times while conducting an enumeration. • The enumerators must visit every dwelling situated in the polling subdivision assigned to them at least twice, once between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on a different day, unless they are certain of having registered, on their first visit, every person who is a qualified elector. • At each dwelling at which they receive no response on their first visit, the enumerators must leave a card giving the date and time of their second visit. • The enumerators must, not later than the last day of the enumeration, return all the enumeration slips they have completed and any report to the returning officer or to the person designated by the returning officer, according to the procedure determined by the returning officer.

Ontario	Period [E.A., s. 18(2)]
	• The Chief Election Officer may cause an enumeration to be conducted and, in that case, must designate the period during which it must take place.
	Process [E. A., s. 18(3.1), 18(8)-(9), 18(11), 18(16)-(17)]
	• The returning officer must appoint two persons as enumerators for each polling division affected by the enumeration.
	• The enumerators must conduct their enumeration between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. and, unless they have obtained the information required or unless an occupant of any dwelling unit has stated that no other elector remains to be enumerated, they must make a second visit between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. and, if necessary, a third visit may be made between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.
	• Each name and address obtained by the enumerators during their door-to-door canvass or as directed by the returning officer must be entered on a record which must be signed by both enumerators and a copy thereof left at each dwelling unit.
	• The enumerators must at all reasonable times and upon producing proper identification have free access for the purposes of enumeration to the entrance door of each dwelling unit in any building having more than one dwelling unit.
	• Immediately after completing the canvass of their polling division the enumerators must:
	  • prepare from their records of the canvass a list of electors;
	  • certify the total number of names contained in the list; and
	  • deliver the list, together with all used and unused material, to the returning

Jurisdiction	**Enumeration**
	officer or to the person the returning officer designates. • The enumerators must complete the performance of all their duties within four days after their appointment.
Manitoba	Period • N/A Process [E.A., s. 30(1), 30(1.1), 30(2)] • The returning officer of an electoral division must, for each election in the electoral division, appoint a competent and reliable person who is not a candidate in the election to be enumerator for each polling subdivision and deliver to the enumerator a copy of his or her instructions and the election material which he or she will require. • Each enumerator must, while performing his or her functions, wear or carry the identification that is supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer and show it on request. • Each enumerator must proceed to make and complete a list of the persons qualified as voters to vote at the election in the polling subdivision for which he or she is appointed giving a consecutive number to each name.

Saskatchewan	Period
	• N/A
	Process [E.A., s. 20(1), 22(1)-(2), 22(5), 23(1), 24(1)]
	• A returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the constituency.
	• Immediately after being notified of the date of the issue of the writ, the returning officer must instruct the enumerators for each polling division to conduct an enumeration.
	• In conducting an enumeration, the enumerators must collect voter data for each voter and record that voter data on the prescribed forms.
	• Subject to the guidelines set by the Chief Electoral Officer, in conducting an enumeration an enumerator must:
	  • in a city, town or village, go to each residential premise, make the appropriate inquiries of the residents at each residential premise, and record the collected voter data;
	  • in a location outside a city, town or village, collect voter data using either or both of the following methods: making the appropriate inquiries by means of any combination of telephone inquiry and examination of municipal records; going in person to residential premises and making the appropriate inquiries of the residents at the residential premises.
	• In carrying out an enumeration, an enumerator is entitled to access between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. at any residential premise.
	• Within 10 days of the issue of the writ, an enumerator must:
	  • prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data for each voter on the prescribed forms;
	  • complete the statements and endorse any certificates that are on the prescribed form; and
	  • deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.

Alberta	Period [E.A., s. 18] • The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time the Chief Electoral Officer considers it advisable, conduct an enumeration of all or some of the electoral divisions, or within an electoral division, as directed by the Chief Electoral Officer.

Jurisdiction	Enumeration

	- An enumeration is to be conducted during a period determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Process [E.A., s. 20(1), 23, 27(1)-(2), 27(5)-(7), 29(1)-(2)]
	- Each returning officer must appoint sufficient enumerators for the efficient conduct of the enumeration within the returning officer's electoral division.
	- The returning officer must supply one identification badge to each enumerator from those provided to him or her by the Chief Electoral Officer, and each badge so provided must bear the words "Province of Alberta Enumerator" on it.
	- Each enumerator must, on visiting each residence in the subdivision:
	  - determine those persons residing in the residence who, as of a date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, are qualified electors;
	  - record the information with respect to those persons and the signature of the person confirming the accuracy of the information provided at the time of the enumeration.
	- The enumerator must leave at the residence of each person eligible to have his or her name included on the list of electors a form confirming the details of that person's inclusion on the list of electors and setting out, where possible, the location of the polling station where the elector is to vote on polling day.
	- When visiting residences, the enumerator must wear and prominently display his or her identification badge.
	- Each enumerator, in accordance with the directions of the Chief Electoral Officer, must visit every residence in his or her subdivision at least once during the enumeration period and if the enumerator has visited a residence and found no responsible person there, the enumerator must visit the residence at least twice.
	- The enumerator may only visit the residence in his or her subdivision between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.
	- On or before the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the enumerator must submit to the returning officer the completed forms.
	- The enumerator must, as far as is reasonably possible, ensure that the forms completed are only in respect of qualified electors enumerated within his or her subdivision.

British Columbia	Period [E.A., s. 42(1)-(2), 42(5)] - Unless the enumeration is cancelled, the Chief Electoral Officer must arrange for a general enumeration to be conducted, starting on the first Monday in May during the third calendar year after the last general election, in all electoral districts for the purpose of registering voters and updating voter registration information. - The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel a general enumeration after consulting with the Election Advisory Committee, if the Chief Electoral Officer determines that the Provincial list of voters is sufficiently current that the general enumeration is not justified. - In addition to a general enumeration, the Chief Electoral Officer may require or authorize one or more district registrars of voters to conduct enumerations of all or part of their electoral districts. Process [E.A., s. 42(6), 44(1)] - An enumeration may be by residence-to-residence visitation or by another method directed or authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer. - While conducting an enumeration, each voter registration official must wear or carry identification provided by the Chief Electoral Officer and must produce it on

Jurisdiction	Enumeration
	request.

Northwest Territories	Period [E.A., s. 32.1(1)-(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time before the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place.
	• Where an enumeration has not been conducted within one year before the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately after the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place.
	
	Process [E.A., s. 33(1), 37(1), 37(3)-(4)]
	• As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for the electoral district of the returning officer, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district.
	• An enumerator must, in accordance with the instructions of the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer, prepare an enumeration register of the persons who are qualified to have their names entered on the list of electors for the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed.
	• An enumerator must:
	  • exercise the utmost care in preparing the enumeration register for the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed; and
	  • take all necessary precautions to ensure, to the extent possible, that the enumeration register, when complete, contains the name and address of every person who is qualified as an elector in the polling division, and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified.
	• An enumerator must, within two days after the enumeration day, transmit the enumeration register to the returning officer.

Yukon	Period [E.A., s. 75]
	• Not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator must prepare a complete list of the surnames, initials and residence addresses of persons who are qualified electors in the polling division for which he or she has been appointed.
	
	Process [E.A., s. 65(1), 70, 87, 92, 99(1), 95]
	• As soon as possible after the receipt of notice by the Chief Electoral Officer that a writ of election has been issued for the electoral district, every returning officer must appoint, in the prescribed form, one or two persons in each polling division to enumerate the electors therein.
	• Every enumerator must:
	  • exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of electors for the polling division for which he or she has been appointed; and
	  • take all necessary precautions to ensure that the list when complete contains the surname, initials and residence address of every qualified elector in the polling division for which he or she has been appointed and does not contain the name of any person who is not so qualified.
	• Every enumerator, after taking his or her oath as such, must:
	  • forthwith proceed to ascertain the surname, initials and residence address of every person who is entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of electors at the pending election in the polling division for which he or she has been appointed;
	  • obtain the information that he or she may require by a house-to-house visit and from such other sources of information as may be available to him or her;

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	and • leave at the residence of every person whose name and particulars are to be included in the preliminary list, a notice in the prescribed form with the enumerator's identification code assigned by the returning officer, which must be detached from the enumerator's record book. • Every enumerator must, unless satisfied that no qualified elector residing in a dwelling place remains unregistered, visit every dwelling place in the polling division at least twice, once between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. and once between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. • Where the enumerator is unable to communicate with any person from whom he or she can secure the names and particulars of the qualified electors residing at any dwelling place, the enumerator must leave a notice at the dwelling place. • When making his or her house-to-house visit, every enumerator must wear and prominently display an enumerator's badge provided by the Chief Electoral Officer as evidence of his or her authority to register the names of the electors residing in the polling division. • Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator must transmit to the returning officer: • the original of the preliminary list of electors for the polling division for which he or she was appointed, together with his or her record books containing the copies of the notices left by him or her; and • an oath stating that the list is complete and correct.
Nunavut	Period [E.A., s. 32.1(1)-(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may, at any time before the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place. • Where an enumeration has not been conducted within one year before the issue of a writ, the Chief Electoral Officer must, immediately after the issue of a writ, designate a period during which the enumeration of electors must take place. Process [E.A., s. 33(1), 37(1), 37(3)-(4)] • As soon as possible after the returning officer has been notified of the enumeration period for the electoral district of the returning officer, the returning officer must appoint an enumerator for each polling division in the electoral district. • An enumerator must, in accordance with the instructions of the returning officer and the Chief Electoral Officer, prepare an enumeration register of the persons who are qualified to have their names entered on the list of electors for the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed. • An enumerator must: • exercise the utmost care in preparing the enumeration register for the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed; and • take all necessary precautions to ensure, to the extent possible, that the enumeration register, when complete, contains the name and address of every person who is qualified as an elector in the polling division, and does not contain the name of any person who is not qualified. • An enumerator must, within two days after the enumeration day, transmit the enumeration register to the returning officer.

Jurisdiction	Revision
Canada	Period [C.E.A., s. 71.14] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible following the issue of a writ, fix the commencement date for the revision of the preliminary list of electors. That revision terminates at 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day. Process [C.E.A., s. 71.16(4), 71.16(10), 71.17(3), 71.21, 71.26(1)-(2), 71.28(1)] • The returning officer and assistant returning officer of each electoral district are responsible for revising the preliminary list of electors in that electoral district. • A returning officer must appoint revising agents to work in pairs and each pair must consist, as far as possible, of persons nominated by different registered parties. • All applications for registration, correction or deletion received by revising agents must, on completion, be presented to the returning officer or assistant returning officer for his or her approval. • Each returning officer must, without delay, revise the preliminary list of electors for the electoral district in order to: • add the names of electors who were omitted from the lists; • correct elector information on the lists; and • delete the names of persons whose names were incorrectly inserted on the lists. • The returning officer or assistant returning officer may add the name of any elector to the list of electors where: • the elector completes the registration form, establishes that the elector should be included on the list, and provides satisfactory proof of identity; • another elector who lives at the same residence as the elector completes the registration form, establishes that the elector should be included on the list, and provides satisfactory proof of identity in respect of that elector; or • another elector who does not live at the same residence as the elector completes the form for the elector, establishes that the elector should be included on the list, and provides: • a written authorization from the elector allowing him or her to complete the form for the elector; and • satisfactory proof of identity in respect of the elector and in respect of himself or herself. • The returning officer or assistant returning officer may delete the name of a person on the list of electors where: • the person requests it and provides satisfactory proof of identity in respect of himself or herself; • it is established that the elector is deceased; • it is established that the information furnished is not valid; or • it is established that the elector no longer resides at the address indicated on the list. • No later than the 14th day before polling day, an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division may make an objection before the returning officer respecting the inclusion of the name of another person on the list for that elector's electoral district.
Newfoundland	Period [E.A., s. 44(1)] • As soon as the enumerators for a polling division have been appointed, the returning officer for the electoral district in which the polling division is located, must, subject to the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, assemble those polling

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	divisions in groups and determine the place at which a final revision is to be conducted for each group, and set the day on which the final revision will be conducted for each place. Process [E.A., s. 45(1), 47, 49(1), 51(1)] • As soon as the places and days for conducting a final revision in respect of a polling division have been determined and set, the returning officer: • must prepare copies of a public notice setting out the days on and the hours during which a final revision will be conducted; and • by advertisement directed to the electors in the polling divisions affected of the time and place at which the final revision will be conducted. • In conducting the final revision of the list of electors for a polling division, the returning officer must dispose of: • every application made by a person who before the start of the final revision applied to the returning officer or to an enumerator to have his or her name added to the list of electors for the polling division and a verbal application made by a person at the proceeding to have his or her name added; and • an application made to the returning officer before the end of the proceeding for the correction of the name or the particulars of an elector appearing on the list. • Where the returning officer is satisfied that the name of a person entitled to have his or her name inserted in the list of electors has been omitted, the returning officer must add that name to the list. • A person who claims to be an elector may appeal from a decision of a returning officer conducting a final revision relating to his or her right to have his or her name included in a list of electors for a polling division. • Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer must record on the two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division, all additions, deletions or other alterations made to the list during the final revision and attach at the end of each list a certificate signed by him or her.
Prince Edward Island	Period/Process [E.A., s. 34(1)] • Upon receipt of the enumerator's record a returning officer must satisfy himself or herself that the enumeration has been properly conducted. Where an enumeration has not been properly conducted, the returning officer either corrects any mistakes of a clerical nature, or has the enumerators, or any other persons appointed by him or her as enumerators, re-enumerate all or any of the electors in the polling division.
Nova Scotia	Period [E.A., s. 46] • The revisal sittings occur on Thursday and Friday, the twelfth and eleventh days before ordinary polling day. Process [E.A., s. 46, 56-58, 60, 62] • Where a returning officer is aware that the names and particulars of a substantial number of electors, ordinarily resident in his or her electoral district, have been omitted from or incorrectly described on a list of electors, the returning officer: must, if the elector is ordinarily resident in an incorporated city or town; or may, if the elector is ordinarily resident in any other area; appoint one or more pairs of revising agents to register the elector and any other elector whose name has been omitted from or incorrectly described on the list of electors. • During the revisal sittings, a revising officer must:

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	• keep a record of revision; • permit one representative at a time from each political organization to be present, who may object to or support an application; and • if the revising officer considers it advisable, appoint a constable to maintain order in his or her revisal office. • The name and particulars of a person, who is qualified to have his or her name registered on the list of electors for a polling division within a revisal district, may be added to the list of electors of the division during the revisal sittings. • An error in the name and particulars of an elector appearing on a list of electors may be corrected by a revising officer at the sittings. • During the sittings on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 11th days before ordinary polling day, an elector may apply to have the name of a person struck off a list of electors by appearing before the revising officer revising the lists of electors containing the names of both the person objecting and the person objected to and completing an affidavit of objections. • Not later than Wednesday, the sixth day before ordinary polling day, a revising officer must complete, for each polling division comprised in his or her revisal district from his or her record of revisions, a statement of changes and additions and transmit the copies to the returning officer.
New Brunswick	Period [E.A., s. 34(1)] • The preliminary lists of electors for each polling division in each electoral district must be open for revision on application to either the returning officer or the election clerk, acting individually, from and including Wednesday, the 12th day before polling day to and including the 4th day before polling day at the office of the returning officer during the regular operating hours of the office. Process [E.A., s. 34(2)-(3), 35(1)(*e*), 35(2), 36, 39, 41] • During the period for revision of the preliminary lists of electors, the returning officer or election clerk must make information about individual electors available to the individual concerned for confirmation or correction. • The returning officer or election clerk must, on request, indicate to any person if the name of any other person is included on the preliminary list of electors, but must not disclose the address of any person named in the preliminary list to any other person without the consent of the person named. • Every applicant must appear in person at the returning office and answer to the satisfaction of the returning officer or election clerk all such relevant questions as the returning officer or election clerk must deem necessary and proper to put to him or her. • An objection may be made by a qualified elector whose name appears on a preliminary list of electors for the electoral district to the inclusion of any other name on the preliminary list of electors, not later than the eighth day before polling day of the sittings for revisions. • The returning officer and election clerk must keep a record on which each application for revision and its disposition must be noted, which record must be termed the Record of Revisions. • Not later than the third day before polling day, the returning officer must prepare from the Record of Revisions the statement of changes and additions, for each polling division in the electoral district, and must complete the required certificate on each copy thereof. • The returning officer must deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of

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	changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to the appropriate deputy returning officer, together with the preliminary list of electors, enclosing the same in the ballot box for use on polling day. • The returning officer must deliver or transmit one copy of the statement of changes and additions for each polling division in the electoral district to each party and candidate who has been furnished with copies of the preliminary lists of electors.

Quebec	Period [E.A., s. 231.4, 40.11, 179, 195, 231.6, 227, 229]
	• A permanent board of revisers is established in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer to study all the cases that the latter submits regarding the update of the permanent list of electors.
	• During an election:
	  • a revision may be ordered by the Government on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee having examined the report of the Chief Electoral Officer recommending that a verification of the permanent list of electors be carried out;
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer must determine the number of boards of revisers to be established by a returning officer in his or her electoral division. The board of revisers must sit from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., from Monday of the third week to Thursday of the second week preceding that of the poll and receive applications of electors from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. during that period;
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer must establish in the Chief Electoral Officer's office a board of revisers to receive applications for revision relating to electors who are entitled to vote outside Quebec. The board of revisers must sit from Monday of the third week preceding that of the poll to Thursday of the week preceding that of the poll, on the days and during the hours determined by the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • the returning officer must establish a special board of revisers at his or her office. The special board of revisers must sit from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. from Wednesday of the second week to Thursday of the week preceding that of the poll.
	
	Process [E.A., s. 183-184, 192, 199-200, 208, 230, 209, 217, 231.14]
	• Each board of revisers must be composed of three revisers.
	• The returning officer must appoint two revisers not later than Wednesday of the fourth week preceding that of the poll.
	• The revising officers must have, in particular, the duty of serving notices of hearings and summonses on witnesses and, at the request of the board of revisers, gathering any information relevant for the making of a decision, or obtaining the date of birth of an elector which the enumerators were unable to obtain.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must publish, in a newspaper circulated in the electoral division, a notice informing electors of the revision process and giving the addresses and hours of the boards of revisers.
	• An elector who finds that his or her name is not entered on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which he or she is domiciled on Tuesday of the second week preceding that of the poll may apply in person to the board of revisers to which his or her polling subdivision is assigned to have his or her name entered on the list. The elector may request that the entry of his or her name be considered for the purposes of the forthcoming poll only.

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	• Every application presented to a board of revisers must be made under oath. • The board of revisers may require from an applicant any evidence necessary for the making of its decision. • Applications to have a name entered on the list must be accompanied with two documents of the type determined by the Chief Electoral Officer in support of the information contained in the application. • Only the elector concerned may file an application with the special board of revisers. • The board of revisers must examine forthwith the applications made to it and, in all the cases in which it is able to make an immediate decision, it must communicate that decision to the elector. Whenever the board of revisers makes a decision in the absence of the elector concerned or of the person having made the application, it must immediately notify the elector concerned in writing of the decision. • The board of revisers must also examine the requests for verification that have been transmitted to it by the returning officer. The board of revisers must transmit its decisions to the returning officer in accordance with the directives of the Chief Electoral Officer. • Upon completing its work, the board of revisers established in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer must transmit to the returning officer of each electoral division concerned an abstract of the changes it has made to the list of the electors, for the electoral division, who are entitled to vote outside Quebec. The abstract must be forwarded by the returning officer to each candidate.
Ontario	Period [E.A., s. 21(1)] • Up to and including the day immediately preceding polling day, the returning officer must consider all applications concerning the list of electors or the polling list with regard to the application for a proxy certificate, addition of a name, the correction of an error or the deletion of a name and the returning officer's decision is final. Process [E.A., s. 21(2)-(3), 21(5), 21(10)-(11), 20(1)] • The returning officer may appoint the returning officer's election clerk to assist him or her and, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, may appoint additional revision assistants to act in the returning office or at other fixed locations. Every such assistant must have the same qualifications as the returning officer and the same powers at the revision as the returning officer. • The returning officer may, subject to the approval of the Chief Election Officer, appoint two persons as revising agents for the purpose of enumerating qualified electors of a particular area, section or building containing multiple dwelling units within the electoral district whose names do not appear on the list of electors. • Before making any addition, correction or deletion in the list of electors, the returning officer must be satisfied that the applicant has provided sufficient grounds for the action requested and that the person appearing before the returning officer understands the effect of any statements made in the application. • A person added to the polling list must present a certificate to vote, signed by the returning officer or revision assistant, to the deputy returning officer at the polling place in order to receive a ballot and to vote. • A person whose name appears in a list of electors and who wishes to have the entry relating to him or her deleted, must appear before the returning officer and complete a declaration to that effect.

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	• On any day up to and including the 14th day before polling day an elector may file with the returning officer a complaint, that the name of a person who should not be included, has been included in the list of electors.

Manitoba	Period [E.A., s. 38(1)]
	• When a poll is necessary for an election, a revising officer for the electoral division must consider applications for revision of the voters lists from the day after the voters list is completed to the second Thursday before polling day, excluding Sunday.
	
	Process [E.A., s. 38(2)-(4), 39(1), 40(1), 41(1)]
	• The revision must take place in the office of the returning officer from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
	• The returning officer may arrange other locations for revision to be held at such hours, and on such days within the period for revision as the returning officer considers appropriate and the Chief Electoral Officer permits.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must arrange for notice to be given to voters advising them of the following:
	    • that if they did not receive an enumeration record indicating that their name would be placed on the voters list, they should ascertain whether their names are on the voters lists and, if not, apply to have their names added to the voters lists at the revision;
	    • that information about the revision of the voters list may be obtained from the returning officer of the electoral division;
	    • any other matter concerning the revision that the Chief Electoral Officer considers advisable.
	• The returning officer may act as a revising officer for the electoral division, and may appoint one or more residents of the electoral division as revising officers.
	• During the period of revision, any person resident in the electoral division may apply in writing to a revising officer:
	    • to have his or her name, address and telephone number added to the voters list if it was not included by the enumerator;
	    • to have a correction made to his or her name, address or telephone number on the voters list; or
	    • to have his or her name deleted from the voters list.
	• Any person whose name is on the voters list for the electoral division may make an objection to the revising officer that the name of another person on the voters list should be deleted from the list on the basis that the other person is deceased or is not a qualified voter.

Saskatchewan	Period [E.A., s. 26(2)] • The enumerator must hear applications for revision of the voters list on the fourth day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. Process [E.A., s. 26(1), 26(3), 27-28] • On revision day, the enumerator must attend at the place indicated on the voters list and in the advertisement between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. to hear applications for revision of the voters list. • The enumerator may receive applications at any time after the posting of the voters list and before 10:00 p.m. on revision day. • At any time before the hour of 10:00 p.m. on revision day, the enumerator must do

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	the following: - if the enumerator is satisfied that the name of an individual who is entitled to vote has been omitted from the voters list for the polling division in which that voter resides, the enumerator must: add the name to the copy of the voters list in his or her possession; and initial the addition; - if the enumerator is satisfied that the name of an individual who is not entitled to vote in the polling division is on the voters list, the enumerator must: delete the name by drawing erasing lines through that name; and initial the deletion. - An enumerator must act only on the evidence of a credible person. - If an enumerator finds the occupation, postal address or residence of a voter is inaccurately stated in the voters list or where the enumerator finds a mistake in the spelling of a name, the enumerator must make the necessary correction and initial the correction. - After revising the voters list, the enumerator must make a certificate at the foot of his or her copy of the voters list and close to the last name on it. - Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator must deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer. - The enumerator must deliver the certified revised voters list to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates not later than the second day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. The certified revised voters list delivered is the official voters list for that polling division. - A candidate or candidate's representative is entitled, on request, to receive from the deputy returning officer a written copy of all corrections, additions and revisions made to the voters list by the enumerator.
Alberta	Period [E.A., s. 31] - When the returning officer has accepted all the forms and any applications received for the subdivisions within his or her electoral division, the returning officer must have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the dates, time and place for consideration of applications for revisions to the information. Process [E.A., s. 32-34] - During the period of revision, the returning officer must make individual information available for confirmation or correction to the individual concerned until the end of the period of time for revisions to the information. - The returning officer may make the information available only to the person whom the information is about or to an agent of the person. - The returning officer for each electoral division must attend at his or her office between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. during the revision period to consider applications for revisions to the information. - If a returning officer considers it necessary he or she may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, fix additional dates, times and places for consideration of applications for revisions to the information. - The returning officer must have published in one or more newspapers of general circulation within his or her electoral division the details of any additional dates, times and places for attending to applications for revisions so as to give not less than two days' notice of the information. - If, before the time fixed for concluding revisions to the information, the returning officer is satisfied from representations made to him or her or by independent

Jurisdiction	Revision
	inquiry: • that the name of any qualified person has been omitted for the subdivision to which that person belongs, he or she must add the name and must attest the addition; • that the name of any unqualified person has been included for a subdivision, he or she must delete the name and must attest the deletion; or • that any information about an elector is inaccurately stated, he or she must make the necessary changes and must attest the change.

British Columbia	Period [E.A., s. 34(1), 33(1)(*a*)-(*b*), 37(1)]
	• A voter may apply to update his or her registration information at a general registration or a special registration.
	• Applications for registration as a voter for an electoral district must not be received during the period beginning on the eighth day after an election is called for the electoral district and ending on the second day after general voting day for the election.
	
	Process [E.A., s. 39, 49]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may require or authorize a district registrar of voters to arrange a special registration opportunity at which individuals may attend to register.
	• A special registration opportunity must not be held during the closed period for general registration.
	• To register, an individual must deliver an application form to the voter registration official responsible at the special registration opportunity.
	• The official responsible for accepting applications is the district registrar of voters.
	• The registration of an individual whose name appears on a list of voters prepared under the Act may be objected to.
	• An objection must be delivered to the district registrar of voters for the electoral district of which the individual is shown as a resident.
	• An objection that is received after the start of the closed period for general registration must not be dealt with until after the end of that period.
	• An objection may be made:
	  • only by a voter; and
	  • only on the basis that the individual whose name appears on a list of voters has died, or is not qualified to be registered as a voter for the electoral district.
	• An objection must be made in writing, signed by the individual making it, and include the following:
	  • the name and address of the individual against whose registration the objection is made, as shown on the list of voters;
	  • the basis of the objection, including a statement of facts that the objector believes support this;
	  • the name and address of the individual making the objection.
	• On receiving an objection, the district registrar of voters must make a reasonable effort to notify the individual against whom the objection is made of the objection, the individual who made the objection and the basis on which it is made.

Northwest Territories	Period [E.A., s. 42.1(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ: fix a day for the sitting of returning officers for revision of the preliminary lists of electors; and notify the returning officers of the revision day.

Jurisdiction	**Revision**
	Process [E.A., s. 42.1(2), 43(1)-(4), 44(1)-(2)(*a*)] • A returning officer must provide each enumerator with a notice of revision stating that the preliminary list of electors for the electoral district will be revised at the office of the returning officer between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day. • A returning officer must be in attendance at his or her office between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day, to hear the representations of a person in respect of an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district of the returning officer. • The returning officer must permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present in the office of the returning officer for the revision of the preliminary list of electors, but no representative, unless it is with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings. • For the purpose of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, where a returning officer is inaccessible to persons in a polling division, or the returning officer is of the opinion that exceptional circumstances exist, the returning officer may authorize, in writing, an enumerator to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties of the returning officer in respect of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors. • Where a person has made representations before a returning officer, or an enumerator who is authorized in respect of the revision of a preliminary list of electors, and the returning officer or the enumerator has refused to make an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors, that person may, within five days after the decision, apply in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer to appeal the decision of the returning officer or the enumerator. • The returning officer must, after 8:00 p.m. on revision day, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, by facsimile or as otherwise directed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a statement of changes to be made to each preliminary list of electors. • Within two days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare a consolidated statement of changes from the information contained in the various statements of changes received by the Chief Electoral Officer in respect of a preliminary list of electors for a polling division.
Yukon	Period [E.A., s. 138, 156.1] • For the revision of the lists of qualified electors, the times and dates endorsed must be 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on the 18th and 19th days after the issue of the writ. • In addition to the revision of lists of qualified electors, there must be a special revision which must be conducted by the returning officer or assistant returning officer of each electoral district between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. of the 28th day after the writ is issued for the election. Process [E.A., s. 139(1), 140-142, 144, 145(2), 147-148, 150-151] • Every returning officer must appoint one or more revising officers for each polling division, who may be his or her assistant returning officer, an enumerator or any other person qualified as an elector in the electoral district. • At the specified place, dates and times, the revising officer must attend for the purpose of hearing and disposing of applications for the revision of the list. • The hearing of revisions must be open to the public. • Any person claiming to be a qualified elector in the polling division may attend in

Jurisdiction	Revision

	person or by representative to make application for the revision of the list.
	• If any revising officer or the returning officer, during the hearing of revisions, is fully satisfied from representations made by a credible person, verified by a statutory declaration, that the name of any qualified elector has been omitted from the list of electors of the polling division to which such elector belongs, he or she must add the name to the copy of the list in his or her possession and must initial the addition.
	• Where the name of a person is removed from a list, the revising officer or returning officer who removed it must forthwith give that person notice thereof, either in person or by sending written notice by registered mail to the address shown on the list and to any other address at which the officer believes the person may be found.
	• Notwithstanding any other provision in the Act, any person who, during the period between being enumerated and the end of revision of the list of electors, changes a place of residence from one polling division to another polling division in the same or another electoral district, and is otherwise qualified as an elector, may apply in person or by representative during the hearing of revisions to have the person's name included in the list of electors for that other polling division, and, upon the inclusion of this name in the list of electors for that other polling division, is entitled to vote at the polling station established for that other polling division.
	• At 9:00 p.m. of the last day, or as soon thereafter as all applications of persons present at that time have been disposed of, the revising officer must:
	  • certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate;
	  • attach the certificate to each copy of the revised preliminary list immediately after the last name on the list;
	  • complete two copies of his or her statement of changes and additions; and
	  • deliver the certified lists and the two copies of the statement to the returning officer for the electoral district.
	• Each returning officer must, upon receipt of the copies of the statements of changes and additions for all polling divisions in the electoral district delivered to the returning officer:
	  • keep one copy of each statement on file in the office, where it must be available for public inspection during the hours the office is open; and
	  • deliver or mail one copy of each statement to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The returning officer must, within three days of the close of revision hearings, transmit to each candidate a list of changes and additions to the list of electors.
	• Each returning officer must, upon receipt of the certified revised preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district, deliver to each deputy returning officer those lists for use at the taking of the poll.

Nunavut	Period [E.A., s. 42.1(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after the issue of a writ, fix a day for the sitting of returning officers for revision of the preliminary lists of electors, and notify the returning officers of the revision day. Process [E.A., s. 42.1(2), 43(1)-(4), 44(1)-(2)(*a*)] • A returning officer must provide each enumerator with a notice of revision stating that the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district will be revised at the office of the returning officer between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day. • A returning officer must be in attendance at his or her office between the hours of

Jurisdiction	Revision
	4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the revision day, to hear the representations of a person in respect of an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors for the revision of the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district of the returning officer. • The returning officer must permit one representative of each candidate in the electoral district to be present in the office of the returning officer for the revision of the preliminary list of electors, but no representative, unless it is with the permission of the returning officer, has any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings. • For the purpose of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, where a returning officer is inaccessible to persons in a polling division, or the returning officer is of the opinion that exceptional circumstances exist, the returning officer may authorize, in writing, an enumerator to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the duties of the returning officer in respect of the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, and the provisions of the Act respecting the revision of the preliminary lists of electors apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to that enumerator. • Where: a person has made representations before a returning officer, or an enumerator who is authorized in respect of the revision of a preliminary list of electors; and the returning officer or the enumerator has refused to make an entry in or omission from the preliminary list of electors, that person may, within five days after the decision, apply in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer to appeal the decision of the returning officer or the enumerator. • The returning officer must, after 8:00 p.m. on revision day, provide to the Chief Electoral Officer, by facsimile or as otherwise directed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a statement of changes to be made to each preliminary list of electors. • Within two days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare a consolidated statement of changes from the information contained in the various statements of changes received by the Chief Electoral Officer in respect of a preliminary list electors for a polling division.

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration

Canada	[C.E.A., s. 147(1)-(3), 147.1(1), 147.1(3)-(4), 147.1(6)]
	Rural polling divisions:
	• Every elector in a rural polling division whose name is not on the list of electors may register in person on polling day before the deputy returning officer in the polling station where the elector is qualified to vote.
	• An elector is not entitled to register unless:
	  • an elector who ordinarily resides in the same polling division as the elector an whose name appears on the list of electors attends with the elector at the polling station and vouches for the elector under oath and the elector also takes an oath; or
	  • the elector provides proof of the elector's identity and address by documents of a class determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• Where the elector satisfies the requirements, the deputy returning officer must complete a registration certificate and the elector must sign it.
	
	Urban polling divisions:
	• The returning officer must establish one or more registration offices in urban areas of the electoral district, in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• Every elector in an urban polling division whose name is not on the list of electors may, at the registration office on polling day, register in person before a registration officer.
	• The elector must supply the revising officer with proof of the elector's identity and address by documents of a class determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• Where the elector satisfies the requirements, the registration officer must give the elector a registration certificate which authorizes the elector to vote at the polling station that is established in the polling division where the elector ordinarily resides, and the elector must sign it.

Newfoundland	[E.A., s. 105(2)] • A person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and who is on polling day ordinarily resident in a polling division in the district may, notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the list of electors for that polling station, vote at the appropriate polling station established in that polling division, if he or she produces identification and swears an oath before the deputy returning officer.
Prince Edward Island	[E.A., s. 65(1)(*b*)] • At the hour fixed for opening a polling station and during the polling hours, the deputy returning officer must, if the person's name is not on the official list of electors, have him or her take an oath and then have the poll clerk enter the name, address and occupation of the elector in the poll book and on a form supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer.

Nova Scotia	[E.A., s. 121-122]
	• A person may vote at a polling station on ordinary polling day if:
	  • the person's name is on the official list of electors for the polling station;
	  • the person delivers to the deputy returning officer of the polling station the original transfer certificate authorizing him or her to vote at that polling station; or
	  • the person delivers to the deputy returning officer of the polling station where his or her name is on the official list of electors the original transfer certificate.

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	Rural polling divisions: • A person whose name is not on the official list of electors for a polling division located outside a city or a town having a population in excess of 5 000 persons as shown by the last census of Canada may vote at the polling station for that polling division on ordinary polling day if the person appears before the deputy returning officer and swears to and signs an oath in the poll book. Urban polling divisions: • A person whose name is not on the official list of electors for a polling station in a city may vote on ordinary polling day if: • the person attends on ordinary polling day at the headquarters of the returning officer during polling hours and obtains from the revising officer a certificate after having satisfied the revising officer that the person is qualified to be registered as an elector; and • the person immediately delivers the certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling station established in the headquarters of the returning officer. Elector in a town over 5 000 not on official list: • A person who is not on the official list of electors for a polling station in a town having a population in excess of 5 000 persons as shown by the last census of Canada, may vote at the polling station on ordinary polling day if: • the person attends on ordinary polling day at the headquarters of the returning officer during polling hours, and obtains from the revising officer, a certificate after having satisfied the revising officer that the person is qualified to be registered as an elector on the official list of electors for the polling station; and • the person delivers the certificate to the deputy returning officer of the polling station and signs an oath in the poll book.
New Brunswick	[E.A., s. 76(3)] • In any polling division a person who is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which an election is pending and is, on polling day, ordinarily resident in the polling division may, notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for such polling division, vote at the polling station if he or she takes an oath before a deputy returning officer or supervisory deputy returning officer, and: • presents proper identification to the deputy returning officer or supervisory deputy returning officer; or • is vouched for by an elector whose name appears on the official list of electors for such polling division and who personally attends with him or her at the polling station and takes an oath.
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	[E.A., s. 18.3(1)-(4), 51(1)] • On polling day, an elector whose name is not on the list may apply to the deputy returning officer or to a revision assistant to have it added. • The elector must: • make a statutory declaration substantiating his or her identity and qualifications as an elector and stating that he or she has not already voted in the election; and • to establish his or her identity and residence, supply the deputy returning officer or revision assistant with documents of a class determined by the Chief

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	Election Officer. • If the deputy returning officer or revision assistant is satisfied as to the contents of the statutory declaration, he or she must add the applicant's name to the list and the poll record, and must write the words "added, declaration" after the name in the poll record. An applicant whose name is added is entitled to vote. • In a rural polling division, other than at an advance poll, an elector whose name was omitted from the polling list, may apply to the deputy returning officer to have his or her name added to the list and it must be added: • if the elector takes the oath or affirmation as to his or her eligibility to vote; and • if the elector is accompanied by an elector who is a resident in the same polling division and whose name is on the polling list and who vouches on oath or affirmation that: • he or she knows the person whose name has been omitted; and • he or she believes such person to be qualified to be entered on the list.
Manitoba	[E.A., s. 85(1)-(3), 85(3.1)] • A person qualified to vote at an election in a polling subdivision whose name is not on the voters list for the polling subdivision while the poll for the polling subdivision is open, is entitled to have his or her name added to the voters list for the polling subdivision. • A person who applies to have his or her name added to the voters list must produce to the deputy returning officer: • an official document issued by a federal, provincial or municipal government that contains the applicant's name, address and photograph; or • at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to the deputy returning officer of the applicant's identity. • An applicant must take and sign an oath as to the applicant's eligibility to have his or her name placed on the voters list for the polling subdivision and as to his or her current address. • If the deputy returning officer is satisfied on the basis of the oath and the documents produced that the applicant is qualified to vote, the deputy returning officer must add the person's name, address and telephone number to the voters list, followed by the word "Sworn' or "Affirmed".
Saskatchewan	[E.A., s. 68, 65(2)] • If an individual's name does not appear on the voters list and the individual claims he or she is entitled to vote at the polling place, that individual must make a voter's declaration before receiving a ballot paper and voting. • If a voter's name does not appear on the voters list, the voter must answer any questions from the deputy returning officer and provide to the deputy returning officer any information satisfactory to the deputy returning officer, relating to establishing the voter's ordinary residence on the day on which the writ was issued and his or her eligibility to vote.
Alberta	[E.A., s. 91] • An elector who is otherwise eligible to vote but whose name does not appear on the list of electors for the polling subdivision in which he or she is ordinarily resident may vote if: • he or she produces to the deputy returning officer two pieces of identification, which must be any two of the following: an Alberta motor vehicle operator's licence; an Alberta health insurance card; a Senior Citizen's Identification Card; any piece of identification that is acceptable to the deputy returning

Jurisdiction	Polling day registration
	officer; or, if none of the pieces of identification named above are produced, any two pieces acceptable to the deputy returning officer; and • he or she takes and signs the prescribed oath before the deputy returning officer stating that he or she qualifies as an elector, and ordinarily resides in that polling subdivision. • The deputy returning officer before whom an oath is taken must indicate on the oath form the nature of the identification accepted. • The deputy returning officer must, after administering an oath, cause the elector's name to be included in the list of electors and entered in the poll book with the word "sworn" or "affirmed" written in the appropriate column.
British Columbia	[E.A., s. 41] • An individual who is not registered as a voter may register in conjunction with voting. • In order to register, an individual must: • deliver a completed application form to the district electoral officer or an election official authorized by the district electoral officer; and • satisfy that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence. • An individual may either: • produce to the election official at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity and place of residence, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature; or • produce to the election official at least two documents that provide evidence satisfactory to that official of the applicant's identity, at least one of which must contain the applicant's signature, and make a solemn declaration as to the applicant's place of residence. • The election official receiving an application must note on the application the nature of the documents produced. • If satisfied on the basis of the application and documents produced that the applicant is entitled to be registered as a voter, the election official responsible must accept the individual's application for registration.
Northwest Territories	[E.A., s. 101(1)] • Subject to taking an oath in the approved form, an elector may vote notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she resides.
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	[E.A., s. 101(1)] • Subject to taking an oath in the approved form, an elector may vote notwithstanding that his or her name does not appear on the official list of electors for the polling division in which he or she resides.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
Canada	Content [C.E.A., s. 2] • The list of electors means the list showing the surname, given names, civic address and mailing address of every elector. Preliminary list [C.E.A., s. 71.1, 71.12] • Forthwith after the issue of the writ, the Chief Electoral Officer must prepare the preliminary list of electors for each electoral district, and must send it to each returning officer along with all the other information in the Register of Electors relating to the electors of that electoral district. • Each returning officer must, on receipt of the preliminary list of electors, distribute one printed copy and one electronic copy of it to each candidate in the electoral district who requests them. Revised list [C.E.A., s. 71.31(1), 71.31(4)-(6)] • Each returning officer must, on the 11th day before polling day, prepare a revised list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district. • Each returning officer must deliver to the appropriate deputy returning officers the portions of the lists that they need to conduct the vote in their respective polling divisions, with an indication of the sex of each elector named therein. • Each returning officer must deliver to each candidate two copies of the lists, one being in printed form and one in electronic form. • Where a request is received from a candidate, a maximum of four additional printed copies of the lists may be provided by the returning officer. Official list [C.E.A., s. 71.31(2), 71.31(4)-(6)] • Each returning officer must, on the third day before polling day, prepare the official list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district. • Each returning officer must deliver to the appropriate deputy returning officers the portions of the lists that they need to conduct the vote in their respective polling divisions, with an indication of the sex of each elector named therein. • Each returning officer must deliver to each candidate two copies of the lists, one being in printed form and one in electronic form. • Where a request is received from a candidate, a maximum of four additional printed copies of the lists may be provided by the returning officer. Final list [C.E.A., s. 71.32 (1)-(3)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after polling day, prepare a final list of electors for each electoral district. • The Chief Electoral Officer must deliver two copies of the final list of electors for each electoral district, with one copy being in printed form and one in machine readable form, if available, to each registered party which was represented by a candidate at the election in the electoral district and to the member who was elected for the electoral district. • The Chief Electoral Officer may, on request, transmit additional copies of the final lists of electors.
Newfoundland	Content • N/A Preliminary list [E.A., s. 39(3), 39(6), 41-42] • From the enumeration forms returned by the returning officer the Chief Electoral

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	Officer must prepare a preliminary list of electors for each polling division. • The Chief Electoral Officer must supply the appropriate returning officer with three copies of the preliminary list of electors for the enumerated polling divisions in his or her electoral district. • The returning officer must retain two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer for use at the final revision. • One copy of a list of electors for a polling division must be kept at the office of the returning officer for a period of not less than 12 months after the final revision made in respect of the list of electors for that polling division. Revised list [E.A., s. 51-52] • Where the final revision has been concluded, the returning officer must record on the two copies of the preliminary list of electors for a polling division, all additions, deletions or other alterations made to the list during the final revision and attach at the end of each list a certificate signed by him or her. • Where the above requirements have been complied with, the returning officer must forward to the Chief Electoral Officer one of the copies of the revised, preliminary list of electors for a polling division with the additions, deletions or other alterations made at the court of revision and retain in his or her office the other copy of the list . • The revised, preliminary lists of electors forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer must be kept by the Chief Electoral Officer for a period of not less than two years from the date they are forwarded. • Using the revised, preliminary list of electors forwarded by the returning officer, and the alterations or corrections made, the Chief Electoral Officer must print a final revised list of electors for the polling division to which it relates. • The Chief Electoral Officer must supply a returning officer with a copy of the final, revised list of electors for each polling division in the electoral district for which the officer has been appointed.

Prince Edward Island	Content
	• N/A
	
	Preliminary list [E.A., s. 62(3)]
	• As soon as possible after the completion of an enumeration there must be printed a preliminary list of electors for each polling division and the Chief Electoral Officer must supply each returning officer with sufficient copies to:
	  • transmit to each registered party registered under the Act in each electoral district not less than five copies of the preliminary list of electors of every polling division in the electoral district;
	  • keep or post one copy in his or her headquarters where it must be kept available for public inspection;
	  • transmit two copies to each deputy returning officer in his or her electoral district with instructions that the same be posted at or in a public place as near as practicable to the polling station; and
	  • retain not less than five copies for use in the performance of his or her duties.
	
	Official list [E.A., s. 62(4)-(5)]
	• Following the date of the writ of election and after completion of changes in the list of electors by the returning officer, the Chief Electoral Officer must issue to each returning officer sufficient supplementary lists of additions, deletions and changes

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	and the preliminary list previously forwarded read with these supplementary lists must be the official list of electors for the forthcoming election. • The Chief Electoral Officer may provide copies of the official list of electors to the appropriate officials of Elections Canada.

Nova Scotia	Content
	• N/A
	
	List of electors [E.A., s. 43-44]
	• Not later than Saturday, the 17th day before ordinary polling day, the printer must print and transmit to the returning officer such number of copies of the list of electors as the returning officer requests in writing.
	• Upon receipt of the printed copies of the list of electors of a polling division from the printer and not later than Monday, the 15th day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must:
	  • transmit 10 copies to each political organization in the electoral district;
	  • transmit one copy to the revising officer appointed to revise the list of electors for the polling division;
	  • keep one copy in his or her headquarters where it must be kept available for public inspection at all reasonable times; and
	  • retain not less than 25 copies for use in the performance of his or her duties.
	
	Official list [E.A., s. 96(2), 96(1)]
	• The list of electors for a polling division, and the statement of changes and additions to the list, must together constitute the official list of electors for the polling division.
	• The official list of electors must be used at a polling station.

New Brunswick	Content [E.A., s. 20.5(2)] • The lists of electors must set out, for each elector, the surname, given names, sex, civic address, and mailing address if different than the civic address. Preliminary list [E.A., s. 20(1), 20.5(1), 30(2), 30(4), 30(6)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, forthwith after the issue of the writ, cause to be prepared preliminary lists of all persons who, on the basis of information available under the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer has reason to believe are qualified as electors in each polling division of each electoral district, and must send such lists to the returning officers along with all other information in the register of electors relating to electors in an electoral district. • Where an enumeration is conducted during an election period, the returning officer must complete and prepare copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district not later than Wednesday, the 19th day before polling day. • When the preliminary lists of electors have been prepared, the returning officer must furnish one paper copy and one machine readable copy thereof for each polling division in his or her electoral district to each recognized party which has officially nominated a candidate in the electoral district and to each independent candidate who has been nominated in the electoral district. • The returning officer must, forthwith after the preliminary lists for the polling divisions comprised in his or her electoral district have been printed, transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer one paper copy and one machine readable copy of the preliminary lists.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	Official list [E.A., s. 42(1)] • In all polling divisions, the preliminary lists and the statements of changes and additions together constitute the official list of electors, to be used for the taking of the votes on polling day. Final list [E.A., s. 42(2), 42(2.1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, as soon as possible after polling day, prepare a final list of electors for each electoral district, of all electors whose names have been included in or added to the official list of electors by the close of polls on polling day. • The Chief Electoral Officer must send one copy of the list to the elected member in respect of his or her district, and send on request, one copy of the list to each registered political party.
Quebec	Content [E.A., s. 40.2] • The complete list of electors contains the surname, first name, address, sex and date of birth of each elector. The information on sex and date of birth is omitted from the distributed list. List of electors [E.A., s. 145-146, 197] • Upon the issue of an order instituting an election and as soon as the requests for changes to the permanent list of electors received by the Chief Electoral Officer before the issue of the order have been processed, the Chief Electoral Officer must produce the list of electors and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec. • The Chief Electoral Officer must transmit to each returning officer the list of electors for his or her electoral division and the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec for the division. • Not later than the 27th day preceding polling day, the returning officer must transmit the list of electors for his or her division, the list of electors entitled to exercise their right to vote outside Quebec and a list of the addresses for which no electors' names are entered to the authorized parties represented in the National Assembly, any other party having so requested, any independent Member and each candidate. • Not later than the 22nd day preceding polling day, the returning officer must send to each dwelling a printed copy of the list of electors for that polling subdivision and sends a notice to each address indicating the electors registered at that address. Revised list [E.A., s. 218] • Not later than Saturday of the second week preceding that of the poll, the returning officer must transmit the revised list of electors to each candidate. • The revised list of electors must be transmitted in computerized form and in two copies.
Ontario	Content • N/A List of electors [E.A., s. 19(1), 19(3)-(6)] • As soon as possible after a writ of election is issued, the Chief Election Officer must:

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	• provide the returning officer with a copy of a list of electors, prepared from the permanent register of electors; and • advise the returning officer of the date on which the permanent register was most recently updated. • As soon as possible after receiving a copy of the list of electors, the returning officer must arrange for: • one copy of the list to be retained in the returning office and made available for public examination; • one copy of the list to be furnished as soon as possible to the clerk of each municipality with territorial jurisdiction in the polling division; • two printed copies and one electronic version of the list to be furnished to each candidate in the electoral district. • A municipal clerk who receives a copy of the list must ensure that it is retained and made available for public examination in an office of the municipality. • A copy of the list may be provided in printed or electronic format, at the Chief Election Officer's option. • The list of electors, as it was prepared from the permanent register of electors, must include a statement of the total number of names it contains. Official list [E.A., s. 25] • The returning officer must prepare the official polling list for each polling division by attaching to a copy of the original list of electors, a copy of any additional lists of electors prepared under his or her direction. • The returning officer must certify and supply a copy of the official polling list to each deputy returning officer for use at the advance polls and on regular polling day.
Manitoba	Content [E.A., s. 1] • "Voters list" means the list of persons who are qualified to vote in a polling subdivision at an election. Preliminary list [E.A., s. 36(1)-(2)] • Each enumerator must complete, date and sign the voters list at least three days before the day appointed for the close of nominations of candidates. • After completing the voters list, the enumerator must promptly deliver it to the returning officer. Interim revised voters list [E.A., s. 45(1)-(3)] • After 8:00 p.m. on the Saturday after nomination day, the revising officer must prepare an interim revised voters list that indicates the revisions made to date, including the names of voters on the absentee registry required to be added and must: • sign a certificate at the end of the interim revised voters list, as close as possible to the last name on the list; and • deliver the list immediately to the returning officer. • On receiving the various interim revised voters lists from the revising officers, the returning officer must prepare as many copies of the interim revised voters lists as the Chief Electoral Officer requires. • The returning officer must: • deliver or send by mail to each nominated candidate in the electoral division not more than five copies of the interim revised voters lists;

Jurisdiction	List of electors

	- deliver as many copies of the interim revised voters lists to the Chief Electoral Officer as the Chief Electoral Officer requires;
	- retain for his or her purposes and for the purposes of appeal the number of copies of the interim revised voters lists that the returning officer considers advisable; and
	- divide the surplus copies of the interim revised voters lists, if any, equally among the nominated candidates in the electoral division and deliver them to the candidates on request.
	
	Revised list [E.A., s. 46(2)-(3)]
	- At 8:00 p.m. on the last day of the revision, or as soon afterwards as the applications of all persons in the office at that time have been determined, the revising officer must:
	  - make no further changes to the list;
	  - sign a certificate at the end of the revised voters list, as close as possible to the last name on the list; and
	  - deliver the revised voters list immediately to the returning officer.
	- The returning officer must deliver or send by mail copies of the final revised voters list in the same manner as was done with the interim revised voters list.
	
	Official list [E.A., s. 51]
	- The returning officer must prepare the official voters list for each polling subdivision by attaching to a copy of the voters list completed by the enumerator, a copy of any additions, deletions or corrections to the voters list.
	- The returning officer must certify a copy of the official voters list and must:
	  - supply to each deputy returning officer a copy of it for the relevant polling subdivision or subdivisions, for use on polling day;
	  - supply to each deputy returning officer for an advance poll a copy of it for each polling subdivision in the electoral division, for use at the advance poll; and
	  - retain a copy of it for each polling subdivision in the electoral division for the purposes of homebound voting and absentee voting.

Saskatchewan	Content [E.A., s. 24(2)]
	- The voters list must set out the surname, first name, initial, if any, occupation, mailing address and residential premise of each voter.
	
	Preliminary list [E.A., s. 24(1)]
	- Within 10 days of the date of the issue of the writ, an enumerator must prepare a preliminary voters list by recording voter data for each voter on the enumeration forms, complete the statements and endorse any certificates, and deliver the preliminary voters list to the returning officer.
	
	Secondary list [E.A., s. 24(7)-(8), 25(1)]
	- If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that a secondary voters list is to be prepared by:
	  - the returning officer, the returning officer must promptly prepare the secondary voters list from the preliminary voters list prepared by the enumerators and reproduce his or her secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; or
	  - the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer must promptly forward the

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	enumeration forms and preliminary voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer. • If the Chief Electoral Officer decides that he or she is to prepare the secondary voters list, the Chief Electoral Officer must promptly: • reproduce the secondary voters list in quantities required for use by the Act and for revision; and • forward to each returning officer the number of copies of the secondary voters list the returning officer requires, and the returning officer must, in turn, provide sufficient copies to the enumerator for revision. • A returning officer must: • immediately after receiving the reproduced copies of the voters list, deliver: 10 copies of the voters list to each candidate in the constituency; four copies of the voters list to the enumerator who compiled the voters list; and if the voters list was prepared by the returning officer, five copies of the voters list to the Chief Electoral Officer; and • promptly post one copy of the voters list for each polling division in his or her office and in the head office of each municipality in the constituency. Official list [E.A., s. 28] • After revising the voters list, the enumerator must make a certificate in the prescribed form on his or her copy of the voters list. • Immediately after certifying the voters list, the enumerator must deliver a copy of the certified revised voters list to the returning officer. • The enumerator must deliver the certified revised voters list to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates not later than the second day before polling day or, if that day is a Sunday or a holiday, on the first following day that is not a Sunday or a holiday. • The certified revised voters list is the official voters list for that polling division. • A candidate or candidate's representative is entitled, on request, to receive from the deputy returning officer a written copy of all corrections, additions and revisions made to the voters list by the enumerator.
Alberta	Content [E.A., s. 15] • Only the first names, middle initials and surnames, the addresses, including postal codes, and the telephone numbers of electors may be contained in the list of electors. Preliminary list [E.A., s. 29(1)] • On or before the date determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, the enumerator must submit to the returning officer enumeration forms completed during the enumeration. Revised list [E.A., s. 46(2)(*c*), 46(4), 47] • At 4:00 p.m. on the Saturday of the week preceding the opening of the advance polls, or as soon after that hour as all applications of persons present at that hour are disposed of, the returning officer or election clerk must certify that the list of electors is closed to further revision by signing his or her name immediately under the line drawn under the last name on the list. • Commencing on the Monday of the week of the opening of the advance polls and continuing to and including polling day the revised lists of electors must be available in the office of the returning officer to all persons who apply to examine them or to take extracts from them.

Jurisdiction	List of electors

British Columbia	Content
	• N/A
	
	Lists [E.A., s. 47(1), 47(3)-(6), 48, 51(1)-(2)]
	• For each election for an electoral district, the Chief Electoral Officer must have prepared a preliminary list of voters for the electoral district and a revised list of voters for the electoral district.
	• The preliminary list of voters for an electoral district must:
	  • be prepared as soon as possible after the election is called;
	  • include the names and residential addresses of those individuals who, on the basis of the Provincial list of voters, appear to be resident in the electoral district; and
	  • be divided by voting area for the election.
	• The revised list of voters for an electoral district must:
	  • be prepared as soon as possible after the beginning of the closed period for general registration;
	  • include the names and residential addresses of those individuals who, on the basis of the Provincial list of voters, appear to be resident in the electoral district;
	  • include the assigned voter number for each individual on the list;
	  • be divided by voting area for the election and organized alphabetically by voter surname within each voting area; and
	  • be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer as being the revised list of voters for use in the election.
	• Other than the above requirements, the form of a preliminary or revised list of voters for an election is in the discretion of the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must have copies of the preliminary and revised lists of voters provided to the district registrar of voters and the district electoral officer of the electoral district.
	• Candidates in an election are entitled without charge to copies of the lists of voters as follows:
	  • the district registrar of voters must provide each candidate with two printed copies and, if available, one electronic copy of both the preliminary and revised lists of voters for the electoral district;
	  • if requested by a candidate, the district registrar of voters must provide the candidate with up to an additional eight printed copies of each of the preliminary list of voters and the revised list of voters for the electoral district.
	• Copies of the preliminary and revised lists of voters prepared for an election must be available for public inspection at the offices of the district registrar of voters and the district electoral officer during their regular office hours from the time the lists are received until the close of general voting.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may prepare and provide a list of voters to an individual or organization requesting it and may charge a fee for preparing and providing the list.
	• Without limiting the above, on request and payment of the reasonable costs of reproduction, the Chief Electoral Officer must provide a list of voters to a registered political party or member of the Legislative Assembly.

Northwest Territories	Content • N/A

Jurisdiction	List of electors

	Preliminary list [E.A., s. 40(2)-(4), 41]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • prepare the preliminary list of electors from the information contained in the enumeration register; and
	  • certify on a copy of the preliminary list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer.
	• The returning officer must:
	  • post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in his or her office; and
	  • provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the enumerator.
	• The enumerator must post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in a conspicuous place in the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed.
	• The returning officer must, on the request of a candidate at the pending election, provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the candidate.
	
	Official list [E.A., s. 45]
	• Within four days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • prepare the official list of electors from the information contained in the preliminary list of electors and the consolidated statement of changes; and
	  • certify on a copy of the official list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer.

Yukon	Content [E.A., s. 75(1), 88]
	• The list of electors contains the surnames, initials and residence addresses of persons who are qualified electors. If there are electors with the same initials and last names at the same address, they must be distinguished.
	
	Preliminary list [E.A., s. 95(*a*), 96, 81-82]
	• Upon completion of the preliminary list of electors and not later than the 13th day after the issue of the writ, every enumerator must transmit to the returning officer the original of the preliminary list of electors prepared for the polling division for which he or she was appointed.
	• Every enumerator must, on the day that the preliminary lists of electors are delivered to the returning officer, post up or cause to be posted up, one copy of the list in a conspicuous place to which the public has access within the polling division.
	• Immediately after the preliminary lists of electors have been reproduced and not later than the 17th day after the issue of the writ, the returning officer must furnish three copies of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district to each candidate in the electoral district.
	• The returning officer must, not later than the 17th day after the issue of the writ, cause one copy of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district to be posted in a prominent place within each polling division in the electoral district and deliver or mail to the Chief Electoral Officer one copy of the preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district.
	
	Revised list [E.A., s. 148(*a*), 148(*d*), 151]
	• At 9:00 p.m. of the last day of the revision, or as soon thereafter as all applications of persons present at that time have been disposed of, the revising officer must:
	  • certify as many copies of the revised preliminary list of electors as the returning officer may require by means of a certificate;
	  • deliver the certified lists to the returning officer.

Jurisdiction	List of electors
	• Each returning officer must, upon receipt of the certified revised preliminary lists of electors for all polling divisions in the electoral district, deliver to each deputy returning officer those lists for use at the taking of the poll. Official list [E.A., s. 152-153, 86] • The revised copy of the list of electors as certified by the revising officer must be the official list of electors to be used at the taking of the poll. • The certified copy revised in accordance with the Act must be the official list of electors for the polling division to which it relates. • A copy of all the lists of electors prepared for the immediately preceding general election must be given to each political party upon its registration, and within six months after every general election, along with any list of electors prepared for a by-election held since the previous general election.

Nunavut	Content
	• N/A
	Preliminary list [E.A., s. 40(2)-(4), 41]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • prepare the preliminary list of electors from the information contained in the enumeration register; and
	  • certify on a copy of the preliminary list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer.
	• The returning officer must:
	  • post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in his or her office; and
	  • provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the enumerator.
	• The enumerator must post a copy of the preliminary list of electors in a conspicuous place in the polling division for which the enumerator is appointed.
	• The returning officer must, on the request of a candidate at the pending election, provide a copy of the preliminary list of electors to the candidate.
	Official list [E.A., s. 45]
	• Within four days after revision day, the Chief Electoral Officer must:
	  • prepare the official list of electors from the information contained in the preliminary list of electors and the consolidated statement of changes; and
	  • certify on a copy of the official list of electors that it is a true copy as prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer, and transmit it to the returning officer.

PART E VOTING PROCESS

PART E VOTING PROCESS

Polling division E.3
    Establishment

Polling station E.7
    Establishment
    Level access

Polling day E.11
    Electoral period
    Polling day
    Hours of voting

Assistance to voters E.15
    Assistance
    Template
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Time off for voting E.21

Proxy voting E.25

Transfer certificates E.29

Mobile poll E.31

Advance polls E.33
    Period
    Who can vote
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Mail-in/Special ballot E.39
  Who can vote
  Period to apply
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Addition of votes E.45
  Counting the votes
  Official addition
  Judicial recount
  Appeal of a judicial recount
  If a tie following a recount

Jurisdiction	Polling division
Canada	Establishment [C.E.A., s. 20(1)-(2), 20(4), 21(2)] • The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election, unless the Chief Electoral Officer at any time considers that a revision of the boundaries thereof is necessary, in which case he or she must instruct the returning officer for the electoral district to carry out a revision before a date to be fixed by the Chief Electoral Officer. • The returning officer, in carrying out a revision of polling division boundaries must: • give due consideration to the polling divisions established by municipal and provincial authorities and to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes at the appropriate polling station; and • reallocate and define the boundaries of the polling divisions of the returning officer's electoral district so that each polling division contains at least 250 electors. • A returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, constitute polling divisions consisting of two or more institutions where elderly or disabled persons reside. • Where the Chief Electoral Officer decides that any place is an incorporated city or town having a population of 5 000 or more, the polling divisions in that place must be treated as urban polling divisions.
Newfoundland	Establishment [E.A., s. 28(1)-(2), 29] • The returning officer must, under the direction of the Chief Electoral Officer, divide the electoral district into polling divisions, giving proper regard to the geographical and all other factors that might affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes. • A polling division must wherever practicable contain no more than 275 electors. • The Chief Electoral Officer may designate as urban polling divisions the polling divisions situated in a city or town or group of contiguous communities having a population of more than 5 000. • All polling divisions not designated urban polling divisions are rural polling divisions.
Prince Edward Island	Establishment [E.A., s. 16(1)(*a*)] • When instructed by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer must divide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary giving due consideration to: • geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election; • the desirability of the territorial limits of the polling divisions conforming as nearly as possible to those established for the last election, whether provincial or federal; • the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 350 electors in a polling division; and • the desirability of incorporating an extended health-care facility, or similar institution, into a polling division.
Nova Scotia	Establishment [E.A., s. 24(1)(*a*)-(*b*), 25(*b*)] • When instructed before the grant of the poll by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer must divide the electoral district into as many polling divisions as the returning officer deems necessary, giving due consideration to: • geographical and other factors that may affect the convenient conduct of an election;

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	- the desirability of the territorial limits of the polling divisions conforming as nearly as possible with those established for the last election, whether provincial or federal; - the incorporation, where practical, of approximately 400 electors in a polling division; - the desirability of incorporating a sanatorium, a home for the aged, a chronic hospital or similar institution for the care and treatment of tuberculosis or other chronic diseases, into a polling division; and - notwithstanding the above, establish a separate polling division for each home for the aged approved and each nursing home licensed under the *Homes for Special Care Act* and in which 10 or more electors reside; • The Chief Electoral Officer may before or during an election direct a returning officer to redefine a boundary, or renumber a polling division.
New Brunswick	Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, with the assistance of the returning officers, subdivide each electoral district into as many polling divisions as the Chief Electoral Officer considers necessary giving due consideration to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes, so that each polling division, whenever practicable, contains approximately 450 electors. • The Chief Electoral Officer must prepare in respect of each electoral district a statement setting forth the boundaries of the polling divisions into which the electoral district has been divided, identifying each with a number and file the statement with the returning officer for that electoral district.
Quebec	Establishment [E.A., s. 34-35] • Within three months after the publication of the list of electoral divisions in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, the Chief Electoral Officer and the returning officers must establish the boundaries of the electoral precincts and the polling subdivisions on the basis of the new electoral divisions. • The returning officer, under the authority of the Chief Electoral Officer, is responsible, in the electoral division to which he or she is appointed, for the establishment of: - polling subdivisions comprising not over 350 electors; - electoral precincts, comprising approximately 10 polling subdivisions, which respect, so far as possible, natural local boundaries and the territories of local municipalities and Indian reserves, and include not more than one such territory or reserve.
Ontario	Establishment [E.A., s. 12(1)] • The returning officer must divide the electoral district into urban and rural polling divisions as directed by the Chief Election Officer and must, on an annual basis or as directed by the Chief Election Officer, review the electoral district as to population distribution and must, in collaboration with the clerk of each municipality contained within the electoral district, consider any changes to polling division boundaries.
Manitoba	Establishment [E.A., s. 29(1)-(2)] • Upon the establishment of a new electoral division or where the boundaries of an electoral division are changed or upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the returning officer of an electoral division must subdivide the electoral division into polling subdivisions. • In subdividing an electoral division into polling subdivisions, the returning officer

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	must: • give consideration to municipal and federal polling subdivisions, to geographical factors within the electoral division, and any other factor that affects the convenience of voters in getting to their appropriate polling place; • take care that every part of the electoral division is included in a polling subdivision; • wherever possible, include in a polling subdivision an area that contains approximately 350 voters; and • wherever possible, avoid including in a polling subdivision an area that contains more than 400 voters.
Saskatchewan	Establishment [E.A., s. 19(1), 19(3), 19(5)] • When directed to do so by the Chief Electoral Officer, a returning officer must subdivide the constituency into as many polling divisions as he or she considers necessary for the convenience of the voters. • If a returning officer considers it necessary because of local conditions, the returning officer may establish a separate polling division in each personal care facility within the constituency. • Unless it is not feasible or consistent with the convenience of voters, a returning officer must try to have an equal number of voters in each polling division and to limit the number of voters in each polling division to 300.
Alberta	Establishment [E.A., s. 12] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, from time to time, in consultation with the returning officer for each electoral division: • review the boundary description of and the number of electors in each subdivision; and • if necessary, subdivide the entire electoral division for which the returning officer was appointed into as many sequentially numbered subdivisions as considered necessary for use as polling subdivisions in any general election, by-election, referendum or plebiscite; and must attempt to ensure, as far as possible, that no subdivision contains more than 450 electors.
British Columbia	Establishment [E.A., s. 80(1)-(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must establish voting areas for each electoral district. • In establishing voting areas, the Chief Electoral Officer must: • consider the boundaries of municipalities, regional districts and federal electoral districts; • consider any geographic or other factors that might affect the convenience of voters; and • include in each voting area no more than 400 voters, as shown on the Provincial list of voters, unless the Chief Electoral Officer considers that including a greater number will facilitate conducting voting proceedings for the voters.
Northwest Territories	Establishment [E.A., s. 24(1), 24(3)] • The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election unless the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time, considers that a revision of the boundaries of an electoral district is necessary. • In carrying out a revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the returning officer must give due consideration to the polling divisions established by municipalities for municipal elections and to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes at the appropriate

Jurisdiction	Polling division
	polling station.
Yukon	Establishment [E.A., s. 42, 44] - The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election, unless the Chief Electoral Officer at any time considers that a revision of the boundaries thereof is necessary, in which case the Chief Electoral Officer must instruct the returning officer for the electoral district to carry out such a revision and must fix the date by which the revision is to be complete. - Polling divisions are to contain 300 electors unless the Chief Electoral Officer approves a larger number.
Nunavut	Establishment [E.A., s. 24(1), 24(3)] - The polling divisions of an electoral district must be those established for the last general election unless the Chief Electoral Officer, at any time, considers that a revision of the boundaries of an electoral district is necessary. - In carrying out a revision of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the returning officer must give due consideration to the polling divisions established by municipalities for municipal elections and to geographical and all other factors that may affect the convenience of the electors in casting their votes at the appropriate polling station.

Jurisdiction	Polling station
Canada	Establishment [C.E.A., s. 105(1), 107(2)-(3)] • The poll must be held in one or more polling stations established in each polling division. • Whenever possible, a returning officer must locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and must locate the polling station, or the polling stations in a central polling place, at a place or places in the building that will provide ease of access to electors. • A returning officer may require the officer in charge of a building owned or occupied by the Government of Canada to make premises in that building available for use as a polling station, and the officer to whom the requirement is directed must make every reasonable effort to comply with the requirement. Level access [C.E.A., s. 105(1), 105(1.1)] • Polling stations must be established in premises with level access. • Where a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access to be used as a polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the polling station in premises without level access.
Newfoundland	Establishment [E.A., s. 81(1)] • The poll must be held in one or more polling stations established for each polling division in premises of convenient access, being public buildings if possible. Level access [E.A., s. 81(3)-(4)] • The entrances and facilities of each polling station in a polling division must, where possible, be accessible to electors in the polling division who are physically disabled. • Where a polling station is not accessible to electors who are physically disabled, the returning officer must ensure that a convenient alternative is provided to enable those electors to vote.
Prince Edward Island	Establishment [E.A., s. 56(2)] • Where it is found impractical to hold a poll in the place designated it must be held in another polling station as near as practicable to the original polling station. Level access [E.A., s. 58(1), 56(1)] • A polling station must, where practicable, be in a level access public building. • The Chief Electoral Officer may at any time direct the returning officer to secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable level access premises for one or more polling stations within the polling district. • If the returning officer is unable to secure suitable level access premises for a polling station within the polling division, then within an adjacent polling division or within the centralized polling place if one exists.
Nova Scotia	Establishment [E.A., s. 88, 90(1)] • Not later than Wednesday, the 27th day before ordinary polling day, a returning officer must secure for each polling division in his or her electoral district suitable premises for one or more polling stations. • A polling station must be in premises of convenient access. Level access [E.A., s. 91(1)] • One or more of the polling stations in an electoral district must be in premises which permit convenient access thereto by an elector who suffers from a physical

Jurisdiction	**Polling station**
	infirmity which prevents him or her from voting at the polling station where his or her name appears on the official list of electors and who has a transfer certificate issued to him or her.
New Brunswick	Establishment [E.A., s. 59(1), 59(1.2)] • The poll must be held in one or more polling stations established in each polling division and located on the ground floor of a court house, municipal hall, school or other public building or, if none is available, on the ground floor of any other suitable building. • Upon the request of the Chief Electoral Officer, the Minister of Education or any person authorized by him or her to do so, must make available for use as a polling station any public school if such use does not disrupt instructional time for students. Level access [E.A., s. 59(1.1)(*b*)] • Each polling station must, if possible, be accessible without the use of stairs.
Quebec	Establishment [E.A., s. 302, 304-305] • The returning officer must establish a polling station for each polling subdivision. • The returning officer must, so far as possible, locate a polling station in every facility maintained by a health institution. • Municipalities, school boards or health institutions must allow the use of their premises free of charge for the establishment of polling stations. Level access [E.A., s. 303] • The polling stations of an electoral precinct must be grouped and situated in a place of convenient access, and must be accessible to handicapped persons. • Where the returning officer is unable to establish a polling station in a place accessible to handicapped persons, he or she must obtain the authorization of the Chief Electoral Officer before establishing the polling station in a place that is not accessible to the handicapped.

Ontario	Establishment [E.A., s. 13(1), 13(3)-(4), 13(4.1)]
	• The returning officer must arrange for at least one polling place for each polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the electors.
	• The poll may be situated in any public building or on private property.
	• Where, in the opinion of the returning officer, it is necessary to ensure to the maximum number of electors access to conveniently located polling places:
	  • a landlord of a building containing 100 or more dwelling units;
	  • a municipality;
	  • a school board; or
	  • a provincially funded institution;
	must, on the request of the returning officer made not less than 14 days prior to polling day, make any premises under his, her or its control available as a polling location.
	• A municipality, school board or provincially funded institution that make premises available must do so free of charge.
	Level access [E.A., s. 13(3)]
	• The poll must so far as is reasonably possible give access to wheelchairs.

Manitoba	Establishment [E.A., s. 61(1)-(2), 66(1)] • Upon receiving the writ of election, a returning officer must make suitable arrangements for a polling place for each polling subdivision in the electoral

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	district and for each advance poll. • Each polling place for a polling subdivision must be located in the polling subdivision or in a place easily reached by voters of that polling subdivision. • A returning officer may use for a polling place any school house the property of any school district or school division. Level access [E.A., s. 61(3)] • The returning officer must locate polling places in premises that provide ease of access to voters who are physically disabled, unless the returning officer has satisfied the Chief Electoral Officer that it is impractical to do so in the circumstances.
Saskatchewan	Establishment [E.A., s. 36(1), 36(8)] • On receiving the writ, a returning officer must provide within each polling division a polling place for the polling division in the most central or most convenient place for the voters. • The returning officer may take and use as a polling place any school that is the property of a school division or a duly organized school district if the school is convenient for the purpose. Level access • N/A
Alberta	Establishment [E.A., s. 48(1)-(2), 48(4)] • Each returning officer must, following receipt of the writ, fix and provide polling places at which the polling stations for each polling subdivision will be located. • A polling place must be in a location that, in the opinion of the returning officer, is convenient for the electors. • A returning officer may utilize as a polling place any public building or any school that is the property of any school district or school division if the building or school is suitable for the purpose. Level access [E.A., s. 48(3)] • Every polling place must, where practicable, be situated so that it is readily accessible to handicapped persons.
British Columbia	Establishment [E.A., s. 81(1), 81(3)(*a*)] • So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be in a convenient location for a majority of the voters. • If requested by a district electoral officer, accommodation in a school that is the property of a board of school trustees must be made available by the board for use as a voting place. Level access [E.A., s. 81(1)] • So far as reasonably possible, a voting place must be easily accessible to individuals who have a physical disability or whose mobility is impaired.
Northwest Territories	Establishment [E.A., s. 78(1), 82] • The returning officer must establish one or more polling stations in each polling division in premises that provide ease of access to electors. • Whenever possible, a returning officer must locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and must locate the polling station in a central polling place at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors.

Jurisdiction	Polling station
	Level access [E.A., s. 78(2)-(3)] • A returning officer must, where possible, locate the polling station at a place in a building that will provide ease of access to an elector who is disabled. • Where, after the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, an elector is indicated in the index book: as being disabled; and as not being prevented from leaving his or her place of residence to vote at the polling station on polling day but requires a type of facility to vote at the polling station on polling day; the returning officer may provide a type of facility appropriate to that elector to enable that elector to vote at the polling station on polling day.
Yukon	Establishment [E.A., s. 172(1), 173, 174(*b*)] • Every returning officer must fix and provide for each polling division a polling station in a place in the polling division which is central or convenient for the electors. • Wherever possible, the returning officer must locate the polling station in a school or other suitable public building and in a central place in the building that will provide ease of access to electors. • A returning officer may take and use as a polling place any school building that is the property of any school board or the Government of Yukon or any agent thereof. • Every polling station must be located so that, if possible, it is at a street level. Level access [E.A., s. 174(*a*)] • Every polling station must be located so that access to it is convenient to all persons, including handicapped persons.
Nunavut	Establishment [E.A., s. 78(1), 82] • The returning officer must establish one or more polling stations in each polling division in premises that provide ease of access to electors. • Whenever possible, a returning officer must locate a polling station in a school or other suitable public building and must locate the polling station in a central polling place at a place in the building that provides ease of access to electors. Level access [E.A., s. 78(2)-(3)] • A returning officer must, where possible, locate the polling station at a place in a building that will provide ease of access to an elector who is disabled. • Where, after the revision of the preliminary lists of electors, an elector is indicated in the index book: as being disabled; and as not being prevented from leaving his or her place of residence to vote at the polling station on polling day but requires a type of facility to vote at the polling station on polling day; the returning officer may provide a type of facility appropriate to that elector to enable that elector to vote at the polling station on polling day.

Jurisdiction	Polling day
Canada	Electoral period [C.E.A., s. 12(4)] • A writ of election must not be issued on a day that is later than the 36th day before polling day. Polling day [C.E.A., s. 79(3)] • The day fixed for holding the poll must, at any election, be a Monday, unless the Monday is a holiday, in which case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. Hours of voting [C.E.A., s. 105(5)] • On polling day, polling stations are open: • between 8:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. if the electoral district is in the Newfoundland, Atlantic or Central time zone; • between 9:30 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. if the electoral district is in the Eastern time zone; • between 7:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. if the electoral district is in the Mountain time zone; or • between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. if the electoral district is in the Pacific time zone.
Newfoundland	Electoral period [E.A., s. 58] • The day of polling to be fixed by the proclamation must be a day not less than 21 clear days from the date of the proclamation. Polling day • N/A Hours of voting [E.A., s. 81(7)] • The poll must be opened at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. in the evening of the same day.
Prince Edward Island	Electoral period [E.A., s. 5(*b*)] • The date of ordinary polling day must be not more than 32 clear days and not less than 26 clear days from the date of the writ. Polling day [E.A., s. 5(*b*)] • Polling day must be a Monday. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 48] • The poll must be opened at 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m. of the same day.
Nova Scotia	Electoral period [E.A., s. 10(*b*)] • The date of ordinary polling day must not be less than 36 days from the date of the writ. Polling day [E.A., s. 10(*b*)] • Polling day must be a Tuesday. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79] • The poll must be opened for the taking of votes on ordinary polling day at 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 7:00 p.m.
New Brunswick	Electoral period

Jurisdiction	**Polling day**
	• N/A Polling day [E.A., s. 14(1)] • The day fixed for the poll at any election must be a Monday, unless the Monday is a holiday, in which case polling day must be Tuesday of the same week. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 59(6)] • The poll must be opened at the hour of 10:00 a.m. and kept open until the hour of 8:00 p.m. of the same day.
Quebec	Electoral period [E.A., s. 131] • Minimum of 33 days and a maximum of 39 days. Polling day [E.A., s. 131] • The polling must take place on the fifth Monday following the issue of the order instituting the election if the order is issued on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, or on the sixth Monday if the order is issued on another day. • If polling day falls on a holiday, the poll must be held on the following day. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 333] • The polling must take place from 9:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m.
Ontario	Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(*a*)] • Polling day must be the 14th day after the grant of a poll, which may be not more than 42 days and not less than 14 days after the date of writs of election. Polling day [E.A., s. 9(*b*)] • Polling day must be a Thursday, unless that day is a holiday in which case polling day must be Friday of the same week. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 40(1)-(2)] • The general polls at every election to the Assembly must open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. of the same day. • In an electoral district that lies entirely west of the meridian of 90° W. longitude the general polls must open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 7:00 p.m. of the same day.
Manitoba	Electoral period [E.A., s. 25(1)(*c*)-(*d*)] • The day on which general polling must take place must be the 21st day after the day appointed for the close of nominations. Polling day [E.A., s. 25(1)(*d*)] • Polling day must be a Tuesday, unless that day is a holiday, then the next following day not being a holiday. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 72(1)] • Every poll in every electoral division must open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Saskatchewan	Electoral period [E.A., s. 31(2)-(3)(*b*)-(*c*)] • The minimum period that may be fixed between the issue of the writ and polling day is 28 days. • Polling day must be 16 days after nomination day or, if that date is a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, must be the first following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday. The nomination day must be a maximum of 17 clear days and a

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	minimum of 11 clear days after the date on which the writ is issued and must not be a Sunday or a holiday. Polling day • N/A Hours of voting [E.A., s. 62(1)] • Every polling place is to be open for voting between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
Alberta	Electoral period [E.A., s. 36(*c*)-(*d*)] • The 14th day after nomination day must be the day on which voting is to take place, or if that day is a holiday, then on the next following day not being a holiday. The nomination day must be the 14th day after the date of the writ. Polling day • N/A Hours of voting [E.A., s. 84(1)(*c*)] • Polling places must be open for the purpose of voting from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
British Columbia	Electoral period [E.A., s. 27(1)] • General voting day for an election is the 28th day after the date on which the election is called. Polling day • N/A Hours of voting • N/A
Northwest Territories	Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(2)(*b*)] • The day on which the poll must be held at an election must be at least 45 days after the day on which the writ was issued. Polling day [E.A., s. 11(1)] • Polling day must be a Monday unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79] • The poll must be opened at the hour of 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. of the same day.
Yukon	Electoral period [E.A., s. 53] • At a general election the poll must be no earlier than the 31st day after the issue of the writ. Polling day [E.A., s. 234(1)] • The day fixed for holding the poll must, at any election, be a Monday, unless that day is a public holiday and, in such case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 235] • The poll must be opened at the hour of 8:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. on

Jurisdiction	Polling day
	polling day.
Nunavut	Electoral period [E.A., s. 9(2)] • The day on which the poll at an election is to be held must be at least 45 days after the day on which the writ is issued. Polling day [E.A., s. 11(1)] • Polling day must be a Monday unless that day is a holiday. In that case, the day fixed for the poll must be Tuesday of the same week. Hours of voting [E.A., s. 79] • The poll must be opened at the hour of 9:00 a.m. and kept open until 8:00 p.m. of the same day.

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
Canada	Assistance [C.E.A., s. 135, 135.2(1)] • If an elector is unable to vote because the elector is unable to read or is disabled, the deputy returning officer must, on application of the elector, in the presence of the poll clerk, assist the elector by such means as will enable the elector to vote. • If an elector requires assistance to vote, a friend or relative may accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector to mark the elector's ballot paper. Template [C.E.A., s. 135.1] • If a disabled elector so requests, the deputy returning officer must provide the elector with a template to assist the elector in marking the elector's ballot paper. Interpreter [C.E.A., s. 136] • Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector or wishes to communicate with an elector who has a disability but finds it difficult to do so by reason of the elector's disability, that officer must, wherever possible, appoint and swear an interpreter or other person to assist that officer in communicating with the elector, and that interpreter or other person must be the means of communication between that officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote.
Newfoundland	Assistance [E.A., s. 118(1)(*a*)-(*b*)] • The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector must permit a friend of the elector to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot of the elector; or he or she must assist the elector by marking the ballot of the elector in the manner directed by the elector, in the presence of the scrutineers of the candidates in the polling station and of no other person, and the deputy returning officer must, where the elector is unable to do so, then place that ballot in the ballot box. Template [E.A., s. 118(1)(*b*)] • The deputy returning officer when requested to by an elector must assist the elector by instructing the elector in the use of a brailled template, and by reading to the elector the candidate that corresponds with each hole in the brailled template, so that the elector may understand the method by which he or she may mark his or her ballot for the candidate of his or her choice. Interpreter • N/A
Prince Edward Island	Assistance [E.A., s. 67(1)] • Where an elector is unable to vote because he or she is unable to read or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical infirmity, and is accompanied by a friend, a deputy returning officer may require the elector and friend to take oaths set forth in the poll book and may direct the incapacitated person to have the friend only accompany him or her into the voting compartment and assist him or her by marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. • No person must at any election be allowed to act for the purpose of marking a ballot paper as the friend of more than one elector. • In the event the incapacitated elector is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer may, together with one agent representing each registered party, accompany the elector into the voting compartment and assist the elector by

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	marking his or her ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. Template • N/A Interpreter • N/A
Nova Scotia	Assistance [E.A., s. 111(1)] • Where an elector is unable to vote in the manner prescribed by the Act because the elector is unable to read, or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical infirmity, a deputy returning officer must: • where the elector has a friend to assist him or her, permit the friend to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the elector's ballot paper; or • where the elector requests assistance, accompany the elector, with an agent or elector representing each candidate, if present, into the voting compartment and there assist the elector by marking the ballot paper in the manner directed by the elector. Template • N/A Interpreter [E.A., s. 116(1)] • Where a deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, the deputy returning officer must, if possible, obtain an interpreter who, after taking an oath, must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable the elector to vote.
New Brunswick	Assistance [E.A., s. 83(1)] • On the application of an elector who is unable to read or write, or who is incapacitated from blindness or any other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by the Act, and who has taken the oath and is accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must permit such friend to accompany the incapacitated elector into the voting compartment and assist him or her in marking his or her ballot paper, but no person must at any election be allowed to act as the friend of more than one elector. Template • N/A Interpreter [E.A., s. 85(1)] • Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by an elector, he or she must if possible appoint an interpreter who must be the means of communication between him or her and the elector with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote.
Quebec	Assistance [E.A., s. 347] • An elector who declares under oath that he or she is unable to mark his or her ballot paper himself or herself may be assisted: • by a person who is his or her spouse or relative; • by another person, in the presence of the deputy returning officer and the poll

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	clerk assigned to the polling station. That person must declare under oath that he or she has not assisted any other elector during the poll. Template [E.A., s. 348] • At the request of any visually handicapped person, the deputy returning officer must provide that person with a template, in accordance with the model prescribed by regulation, to enable him or her to vote without assistance. The deputy returning officer must then indicate to him or her the order in which the candidates appear on the ballot paper and the indications entered under their names, where such is the case. Interpreter [E.A., s. 349] • A deaf or mute elector may be assisted, for the purposes of communicating with the election officers and representatives, by a person capable of interpreting the sign language of the deaf.
Ontario	Assistance [E.A., s. 55(1)-(2)] • On the application of any elector who is unable to read or who is disabled and thereby prevented from voting, the deputy returning officer may assist the elector to the voting screen or if the elector making the application takes an oath as to his or her inability to vote without assistance, must thereafter assist the elector at the voting screen by marking his or her ballot in the manner directed by the elector in the presence of the poll clerk and of no other person, and place the ballot in the ballot box. • The deputy returning officer must either deal with an elector in the manner provided above or, at the request of such elector who has taken the prescribed oath or affirmation and is accompanied by a friend, must permit the friend to accompany the elector to the voting screen and there mark the elector's ballot for him or her. Template • N/A Interpreter [E.A., s. 56] • Where neither the deputy returning officer nor the poll clerk understands the language spoken by an elector or where the elector is deaf, the elector has the right to the assistance of an interpreter who, after taking the prescribed oath or affirmation, may translate any necessary declarations, documents or lawful questions put to the elector and the answers, but in the event of inability to secure an interpreter, the elector must, for the time being, be refused a ballot.

Manitoba	Assistance [E.A., s. 94(2)]
	• A voter who is unable to vote because of a physical disability or visual impairment or difficulty reading and who is unwilling or unable to use a template, may ask the deputy returning officer to vote with assistance, and:
	  • if the voter is accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must permit the friend to accompany the voter into the voting compartment and assist the voter in marking the ballot; or
	  • if the voter is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must accompany the voter to the voting compartment and assist the voter in marking the ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the poll clerk and the scrutineers in the polling place and no others.

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	Template [E.A., s. 94(1)] • A voter who is unable to vote because of a visual impairment or difficulty reading may ask the deputy returning officer to vote using a template, in which case the deputy returning officer must give the voter a template prepared to assist voters in marking their ballots and, when necessary, must explain to the voter how to use the template; when requested, assist the voter to the compartment for voting and leave the voter there to mark the ballot; and otherwise follow the provisions of the Act as far as is practicable for the purpose of accepting the marked ballot and depositing it in the ballot box. Interpreter [E.A., s. 88(1)-(2)] • Where a person desiring to vote does not understand the language which the deputy returning officer speaks, the deputy returning officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath or any lawful question necessarily put to or by that person and the answer thereto. • Where a person desiring to vote who does not speak and understand either the English or French language is required to take an oath, the deputy returning officer must not give him or her a ballot paper or permit him or her to vote until an interpreter is present who can interpret the language spoken by the person.
Saskatchewan	Assistance [E.A., s. 77(1), 78(3)] • A deputy returning officer may assist a voter in marking the voter's ballot if the voter: is unable to read or is physically unable to mark his or her ballot in the manner prescribed in the Act; and applies for assistance. • At the request of a voter who does not understand English and who is accompanied by a friend, a deputy returning officer may permit the friend to accompany the voter into the voting station and to assist the voter in marking the voter's ballot paper. Template [E.A., s. 77(4)(*c*)] • In the case of a blind voter, a deputy returning officer must, at the request of the voter, provide the voter with a template to enable the voter to mark the voter's ballot in secret. Interpreter [E.A., s. 78(1)] • If a voter does not understand English, a deputy returning officer may use an interpreter to translate any oath or declaration and to ask any questions that the deputy returning officer is required by the Act to put to the voter and to translate the voter's answers.
Alberta	Assistance [E.A., s. 92(1), 92(3)(*a*)] • The deputy returning officer, at the request of a voter who is unable to read or who is incapacitated by a physical cause other than blindness from voting in the usual manner, must: assist the voter by marking his or her ballot in the manner directed by the voter in the presence of the poll clerk; and place the ballot so marked in the ballot box. • The deputy returning officer, in the case of a blind voter, must: if the voter is accompanied by a friend, permit the friend to accompany the voter into a polling booth to mark the voter's ballot; and accept the marked ballot from the voter or his or her friend and place it in the ballot box.

Jurisdiction	Assistance to voters
	Template [E.A., s. 92(3)(*b*)] • In the case of a blind voter who is not accompanied by a friend, the deputy returning officer must provide the voter with a blind voter template and instruct the voter in its use. Interpreter [E.A., s. 72] • A deputy returning officer may appoint an interpreter at a polling place to translate questions and answers concerning voting procedures for persons not conversant in the English language.
British Columbia	Assistance [E.A., s. 109(1)-(4)] • Any voters who are unable to mark a ballot because of physical disability or difficulties with reading or writing may be assisted in voting by an election official or by an individual accompanying the voter. • An individual other than an election official must not act to assist more than one voter in an election to mark a ballot, but a voting officer may permit an individual to assist more than one member of the individual's family. Template • N/A Interpreter • N/A

Northwest Territories	Assistance [E.A., s. 110(1)]
	• The deputy returning officer, on the application of an elector who is unable to read, is unable to read any language in which the ballot paper is written, or is physically disabled as to be unable to vote in the manner provided by this Act, must require the elector making the application to take an oath that the elector is unable to vote without assistance and must:
	  • assist the elector, in the presence of the poll clerk, the agents of the candidates and the interpreter, if any, by marking the ballot paper of the elector in the manner directed by the elector and must place the ballot paper in the ballot box; or
	  • where the elector is accompanied by a friend or relative and the elector requests, permit the friend or relative to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot paper of the elector.
	
	Template
	• N/A
	
	Interpreter [E.A., s. 204(1)]
	• A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.

Yukon	Assistance [E.A., s. 264(1)(*b*)] • The deputy returning officer, on the application of anyone who is blind, unable to read or so physically incapacitated as to be unable to vote, must assist the elector in the presence of no other persons by marking the ballot paper in the manner

Jurisdiction	**Assistance to voters**
	directed. Template - N/A Interpreter [E.A., s. 206-207] - Every deputy returning officer who has reason to believe that there will be electors voting at a polling station who do not understand the English language can appoint an interpreter who is familiar with English and with a language which such electors will be familiar. The interpreter will be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and the elector. Interpreters take an oath of secrecy.

Nunavut	Assistance [E.A., s. 110(1)]
	- The deputy returning officer, on the application of an elector who is unable to read, is unable to read any language in which the ballot paper is written, or is physically disabled as to be unable to vote in the manner provided by this Act, must require the elector making the application to take an oath that the elector is unable to vote without assistance and must:
	  - assist the elector, in the presence of the poll clerk, the agents of the candidates and the interpreter, if any, by marking the ballot paper of the elector in the manner directed by the elector and must place the ballot paper in the ballot box; or
	  - where the elector is accompanied by a friend or relative and the elector requests, permit the friend or relative to accompany the elector into the voting compartment and mark the ballot paper of the elector.
	Template
	- N/A
	Interpreter [E.A., s. 204(1)]
	- A deputy returning officer may, with the prior approval of the returning officer, appoint and swear in persons who are fluent in English and a language in common use in the polling division, to be interpreters for polling day and the interpreters must be the means of communication between the deputy returning officer and any elector with reference to all matters required to enable that elector to vote.

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
Canada	[E.A., s. 148(1)-(3)] • Every employee who is qualified to vote must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for those three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow him or her such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any employee or impose on or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of his or her absence from his or her work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow him or her. • The hours for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Newfoundland	[E.A., s. 210] • An employee who is qualified to vote at an election is, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, entitled to have four consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • When the hours of employment of a person do not allow for four consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the person the additional time for voting that is necessary to provide the four consecutive hours. • No employer must make a deduction from the pay of an employee or impose upon or exact from the employee a penalty by reason of absence from his or her work during the four consecutive hours that the employee is entitled to to vote. • Additional time for voting required may be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Prince Edward Island	[E.A., s. 81(1)-(2)] • An employee, who is an elector, must, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have a reasonable and sufficient time, not to be less than one hour, for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of one hour of his or her own time for voting, the employer must allow the employee such additional time with pay from the hours of his or her employment as may be necessary to provide the one hour, but the additional times for voting must be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
Nova Scotia	[E.A., s. 133(1)-(2)] • An employee, who is an elector, must, while the poll is open on ordinary polling day, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • If the employment of an employee does not permit the use of three consecutive hours of his or her own time for voting, the employer must allow the employee such additional time with pay from the hours of his or her employment as may be necessary to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional times for voting must be granted to the employee at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
New Brunswick	[E.A., s. 86(1)-(3)] • Every employee who is a qualified elector must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote, and if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for such three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow him or her such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor impose upon or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of absence from his or her work during such consecutive hours.

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	• Any additional time for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Quebec	[E.A., s. 335] • Every employer must, while the polling stations are open, grant to any employee who is qualified to vote at least four consecutive hours for voting, not counting the time normally allowed for meals. No deduction of wages nor any penalty may be imposed on any employee by reason of this or her leave.
Ontario	[E.A., s. 6(3)-(5)] • Every employee who is qualified to vote must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of voting and, if the hours of his or her employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee may request that his or her employer allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours and the employer must grant the request. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any employee or impose upon or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of his or her absence from work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow for the purpose of voting. • Any time off for voting must be granted at the time of day that best suits the convenience of the employer.
Manitoba	[E.A., s. 89(1)] • Every employee who is entitled to vote at an election must, while the polls are open on polling day at the election, have three consecutive hours for the purpose of voting. • If the hours of his or her employment do not allow for three consecutive hours for that purpose, the employer must allow the employee, at the convenience of the employer, such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide three consecutive hours for that purpose. • The employer must not reduce or make any deduction from the pay of the employee or impose or exact any penalty from him or her by reason of the employee's absence from work during the three consecutive hours allowed to him or her.
Saskatchewan	[E.A., s. 60(1)-(4)] • Every employee who is a voter is entitled, while the polling places are open for voting on polling day, to three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • If the hours of employment do not allow for three consecutive hours, the employee's employer must allow the employee the additional time to vote that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. • The hours for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer. • No employer must deduct any amounts from the pay of any employee or impose on or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of absence from work during the time required to be provided to the employee for voting.
Alberta	[E.A., s. 131(1)-(3)] • An employee who is an elector qualified to vote must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election or plebiscite, be allowed three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote. • If the employee's hours of employment do not allow for the three consecutive hours' absence, his or her employer must allow him or her additional time for voting to provide the three consecutive hours, but the additional time for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer.

Jurisdiction	Time off for voting
	• No employer may make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from him or her any penalty by reason of his or her absence from employment during the three consecutive hours or additional time granted.
British Columbia	[E.A., s. 74(1)-(4)] • An employee who is entitled to vote in an election or who, on registration, will be entitled to vote in the election is entitled to have four consecutive hours free from employment during voting hours for general voting. • If an individual's hours of employment do not allow for the consecutive hours, the individual's employer must allow the individual time off from employment to provide those hours. • The employer may set time off as best suits the convenience of the employer. • An employer must not: without reasonable justification, fail to grant to an employee sufficient time off; or make a deduction in pay for the time off or exact any penalty from the employee for the time off.
Northwest Territories	[E.A., s. 123(1)-(3)] • While the polls are open on polling day at an election, an employee who is qualified to vote must have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the employee do not allow for three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the employee any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from an employee any penalty by reason of the absence of the employee from his or her work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow the employee. • The hours for voting must, where applicable, be granted at the convenience of the employer.
Yukon	[E.A., s. 328-329] • An employee who is a qualified elector must, while the polls are open on polling day at an election, have four consecutive hours for the purpose of casting a ballot. • If the hours of the employee's employment do not allow for such four consecutive hours, the employer must allow such additional time for voting as may be necessary to provide the said four consecutive hours, but the additional time for voting must be granted at the convenience of the employer. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of any such employee nor impose upon or exact from the employee any penalty by reason of absence from work.
Nunavut	[E.A., s. 123(1)-(3)] • While the polls are open on polling day at an election, an employee who is qualified to vote must have three consecutive hours for the purpose of casting his or her vote and, if the hours of employment of the employee do not allow for three consecutive hours, his or her employer must allow the employee any additional time for voting that may be necessary to provide those three consecutive hours. • No employer must make any deduction from the pay of an employee or impose on or exact from an employee any penalty by reason of the absence of the employee from his or her work during the consecutive hours that the employer is required to allow the employee. • The hours for voting must, where applicable, be granted at the convenience of the employer.

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	[E.A., s. 100-101] • An elector may vote by a proxy voter if he or she is: • a fisherman or mariner serving in any capacity on a ship, licensed or registered in Canada or the British Commonwealth; • employed on an offshore oil rig or platform; • a patient in a hospital having 10 or more beds; • serving on full-time service with the Naval, Army or Air Forces of Canada; • a full-time student at an educational institution; • a resident in a home for the aged approved or a nursing home licensed under the *Homes for Special Care Act;* • a person whose illness or physical incapacity prevents him or her from voting; or • a person who is blind. • Between Monday, the 15th day before ordinary polling day and 8:00 p.m. on the Saturday before ordinary polling day, a returning officer or an election clerk must issue a proxy paper upon the elector or proxy voter delivering the appointment of proxy voter, confirmation certificate and certificate of proxy voter, duly completed, to the returning officer. • The returning officer or election clerk must be satisfied that: • the elector and proxy voter are each on the list of electors for the polling division where the elector is ordinarily resident; • the proxy voter is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the elector and is on a list of electors for the electoral district in which the elector is ordinarily resident; • where the polling division is a home for the aged approved, or a nursing home licensed, pursuant to the *Homes for Special Care Act*, the proxy voter is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the elector and is of voting age; • the proxy paper has not been issued to another person to act as a proxy voter for the elector; and • the proxy voter has not been previously appointed a proxy for any other elector, other than for an elector who is a child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, husband or wife of the proxy voter.
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	[E.A., s. 17(1), 17(4)-(5)] • An elector who has reason to believe that he or she will, for any reason, be unable to vote at the advance poll or on polling day may apply in writing to vote by proxy and appoint some other elector in the electoral district to vote for him or her at the election. • On any day up to and including the day before polling day, a person appointed as a proxy voter may present the application to vote by proxy and the appointment to the returning officer or a revision assistant of the electoral district. • The returning officer or revision assistant must examine the appointment and, on being satisfied as to the reason for a proxy being appointed and the eligibility and qualifications of the persons appointing the proxy and the person so appointed, must require the latter to make a declaration before issuing a certificate to vote.

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A

Northwest Territories	[E.A., s. 119(1), 119(3), 121(2)]
	• An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day because he or she will be both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district, may apply to the returning officer for a proxy certificate to authorize another elector whose name appears on an official list of electors for the same electoral district to vote on his or her behalf as a proxy voter.
	• An elector who receives a proxy certificate must complete the certificate and have the authorized proxy voter sign the certificate to indicate that he or she consents to act as a proxy voter.
	• After presenting the proxy certificate, the proxy voter may vote at the election on behalf of the elector who completed the certificate if the proxy voter:
	  • verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer: that he or she has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the elector who appointed him or her is both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district; and
	  • takes an oath where so required.

Yukon	[E.A., s. 101, 260]
	• Where an elector whose name appears on a list of electors for an electoral district is qualified to vote in the electoral district and has reason to believe that the elector will be unable to vote at the election by reason of absence from the Yukon, the elector may by proxy application, appoint another elector whose name appears on a list of electors for, and who is qualified to vote in, the electoral district to be the proxy voter to vote for and in place of the elector at the election.
	• A proxy voter is entitled to vote at the election for and in the place of the elector who appointed the proxy voter where the elector has not voted and the proxy voter:
	  • delivers to the deputy returning officer of the polling division in which the elector who appointed the proxy voter to be the proxy voter is qualified to vote, a proxy certificate; and
	  • verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer that the proxy voter has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter, and that, to the best of knowledge, the elector who appointed the proxy voter is absent from the Yukon.

Nunavut	[E.A., s. 119(1), 119(3), 121(2)] • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day because he or she will be both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district, may apply to the returning officer for a proxy certificate to authorize another elector whose name appears on an official list of electors for the same electoral district to vote on his or her behalf as a proxy voter. • An elector who receives a proxy certificate must complete the certificate and have the authorized proxy voter sign the certificate to indicate that he or she consents

Jurisdiction	Proxy voting

	to act as a proxy voter.
	• After presenting the proxy certificate, the proxy voter may vote at the election on behalf of the elector who completed the certificate if the proxy voter:
	  • verifies by statutory declaration made before the deputy returning officer: that he or she has not already voted in the election as a proxy voter; and that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the elector who appointed him or her is both absent from the electoral district and more than 50 km from the office of the returning officer in the electoral district; and
	  • takes an oath where so required.

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates

Canada	[E.A., s. 126(3)-(4), 126.1(1)]
	• Any candidate whose name appears on the list of electors for any polling station is entitled at his or her request to receive a transfer certificate entitling him or her to vote in any specified polling station instead of the polling station set out on the list of electors for which his or her name appears.
	• A returning officer or assistant returning officer may issue a transfer certificate entitling a person to vote at the polling station indicated in the certificate to any person whose name appears on the official list of electors and who has been appointed, after the last day of advance polls, to act as deputy returning officer or poll clerk for any polling station established in the electoral district other than the polling station at which the person is entitled to vote.
	• Where:
	  • an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division at an election is a wheelchair user or by reason of any disability is unable to vote without difficulty at a polling station that is without level access; and
	  • the polling division in which the elector resides does not have a polling station with level access;
	the elector may, before 10:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding polling day, apply to the returning officer or assistant returning officer for the electoral district in which the elector is qualified to vote for a transfer certificate to vote at a polling station with level access in any other polling division in that electoral district.

Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A

Nova Scotia	[E.A., s. 98]
	• Not later than 10:00 p.m. on the Saturday before ordinary polling day, a returning officer or his or her election clerk must, on request, issue a transfer certificate to any of the following persons whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division in his or her electoral district:
	  • a candidate;
	  • upon the production of an appointment of agent and affidavit duly completed, an agent appointed by a candidate to act in a polling station other than where his or her name appears on the list of electors;
	  • a deputy returning officer or poll clerk who has been appointed to act at a polling station other than where his or her name appears on the list of electors;
	  • an election clerk, whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division other than where the headquarters of the returning officer is situated; and
	  • upon the production of an affidavit duly completed, an elector suffering from a physical infirmity which prevents him or her from voting at a polling station where his or her name appears on the list of electors.

New Brunswick	[E.A., s. 80(1), 80(3)-(4), 80(5.1)] • At any time between the close of nominations and the opening of the poll on polling day, upon the production to the returning officer or the election clerk of a writing signed by a candidate who has been officially nominated or by the agent of a recognized party whereby a person whose name appears upon the official list of electors for any polling station in the electoral district is appointed to act as a scrutineer at another polling station in the same electoral district, the returning officer or the election clerk must issue to the scrutineer a transfer certificate,

Jurisdiction	Transfer certificates
	entitling the scrutineer to vote at the latter polling station. - A candidate whose name appears upon the list of electors for any polling station is entitled at his or her request to receive a transfer certificate entitling him or her to vote in a polling station in the same electoral district other than that on the list of electors for which his or her name appears. - The returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to a person whose name appears on the official list of electors for any polling station and who has been appointed to act as deputy returning officer or poll clerk for any polling station in the same electoral district other than that on the list for which such person's name appears. - If an elector's name appears on the official list of electors for a polling station that the elector is unable to access because of physical incapacity, the returning officer or election clerk may issue a transfer certificate to the elector entitling the elector to vote at another polling station that the elector is able to access in the same electoral district.
Quebec	N/A

Ontario	[E.A., s. 24]
	- Transfer certificates may be issued for:
	  - change of residence;
	  - restricted mobility;
	  - appointment or nomination of proxy voter;
	  - deputy returning officers or poll clerks;
	  - scrutineers.

Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
Canada	[E.A., s. 107.1(1)-(3)] • Where a polling division consisting of two or more institutions is constituted, the returning officer may establish a mobile polling station to be located in each of those institutions successively. • The returning officer must set the times during which a mobile polling station will be in the institutions. • The returning officer must give notice to the candidates of the itinerary of the mobile polling station in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer.
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A

New Brunswick	[E.A., s. 83.1(1)]
	• Each returning officer must, following receipt of the writ, determine if there are in the electoral district for which he or she was appointed any treatment centres and public hospitals and, if so, he or she must before nomination day:
	  • in consultation with the administrator or person appointed by the treatment centre or public hospital, determine the number of mobile polling stations to be established, and fix the hours on polling day when the poll will be taken at the treatment centre or public hospital; and
	  • appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile polling station.

Quebec	[E.A., s. 287-289]
	• The returning officer must determine which advance polling stations will serve as mobile polling stations.
	• A mobile polling station may receive the vote of electors from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, Monday and, if necessary, on Tuesday of the week preceding polling day.
	• Every elector residing in a facility maintained by a health institution may vote at a mobile polling station if:
	  • he or she applies therefor to the returning officer, not later than Thursday of the second week preceding the week of the poll;
	  • his or her name is entered on the list of electors of the polling subdivision in which the centre is situated;
	  • he or she is unable to move about.

Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	[E.A., s. 63(1), 63(3)] • When the sparsity of voters in an area of an electoral division makes it impracticable to establish a separate polling place to serve all the voters in the area, or the greater convenience of the voters in an area of the electoral division would be better served, the returning officer may, with the approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, establish a remote mobile poll that travels on polling day from place to place within the area. • A remote mobile poll and a remote mobile advance poll must be open on polling day and on any day of an advance poll during such hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. as the returning officer determines, and the Chief Electoral Officer approves.
Saskatchewan	[E.A., s. 90(1), 91] • A returning officer may establish one or more mobile polls if: • there are, in the opinion of the returning officer, special or unusual

Jurisdiction	Mobile poll
	circumstances requiring mobile polls; and • the Chief Electoral Officer has approved the establishment of the mobile polls. • Mobile polls are to be open at any hours that the returning officer considers necessary from the day of the first advance poll to 8:00 p.m. on polling day and that the Chief Electoral Officer has approved. • A mobile poll may be held at any location.
Alberta	[E.A., s. 117] • Each returning officer must, following receipt of a writ, determine if there are in the electoral division: • any treatment centres having not fewer than 10 in-patients who are electors; and • any seniors' lodges having not fewer than 10 residents who are electors. • If he or she determines that there are facilities as described above, the returning officer must, immediately after nomination day: • determine, in consultation with an official of each seniors' lodge, whether a mobile poll should be held at the lodge; • in consultation with an official of each seniors' lodge where a poll is to be held and with an official of each treatment centre: fix the hours on polling day when a mobile poll will operate at the facility; and determine the number of mobile polls to be established within the facility and the format that each mobile poll is to take as either fixed location or bed-to-bed visitations or both; and • appoint a deputy returning officer and poll clerk for each mobile poll so required.
British Columbia	N/A
Northwest Territories	[E.A., s. 113(2)] • A returning officer, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, may establish a mobile poll to facilitate voting for the electors who are in an isolated area in the electoral district.
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	[E.A., s. 113(2)] • A returning officer, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, may establish a mobile poll to facilitate voting for the electors who are in an isolated area in the electoral district.

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
Canada	Period [E.A., s. 281(2)] • Advance polls must be open between the hours of 12:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. of Friday, Saturday and Monday, the tenth, ninth and seventh days before the ordinary polling day, and must not be open at any other time. Who can vote [E.A., s. 283(1), 280.1(1)] • Any elector whose name appears on the list of electors prepared for a polling division comprised in an advance polling district may vote at the advance polling station. • Every elector whose name is not on the list of electors may register in person before the deputy returning officer in the advance polling station where the elector is qualified to vote. Level access [E.A., s. 280(6)-(7)] • A returning officer must locate an advance polling station in premises with level access. • Where a returning officer is unable to secure suitable premises with level access to be used as an advance polling station, the returning officer may, with the prior approval of the Chief Electoral Officer, locate the advance polling station in premises without level access.
Newfoundland	Period [E.A., s. 125] • Advance polls may be held on one or more of the seven days immediately preceding the ordinary polling day. Who can vote [E.A., s. 128] • An elector who would on the ordinary polling day be qualified to vote in a polling division in an electoral district may vote at an advance poll held in that electoral district. Level access • N/A
Prince Edward Island	Period [E.A., s. 82(3)] • An advance polling station must be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Saturday the ninth day before ordinary polling day and on Monday the seventh day before ordinary polling day, and at no other time. Who can vote [E.A., s. 82(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must establish one or more special polling stations in each electoral district for the purpose of enabling electors who believe that they will necessarily be absent from and unable to vote in the polling division in which their names appear on the list of electors on the day fixed for a general election, and incapacitated electors, to vote in advance at an election held in the district in which such electors reside, and must appoint one deputy returning officer to conduct each of such polling stations and must supply or cause to be supplied to him or her all materials and supplies necessary therefor. Level access • N/A
Nova Scotia	Period [E.A., s. 136, 147(1)] • An advance polling station must be open on the Friday and Saturday before

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	ordinary polling day between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. • A special poll must be conducted on: • Thursday the 12th day before ordinary polling day between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m.; • Friday the 11th day before ordinary polling day between the hours of 12:00 noon and 9:00 p.m.; and • Saturday the 10th day before ordinary polling day between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Who can vote [E.A., s. 140, 147(2)-(3)] • A person may vote at an advance polling station if: • his or her name is on the official list of electors of a polling division situate within the advance polling district; • the person expects to be absent on ordinary polling day from the polling division where his or her name is on the official list of electors and for that reason will be unable to vote; and • the person signs in the presence of the deputy returning officer of the advance poll a declaration in duplicate. • A physically disabled person may vote at an advance polling station if: • the disabled person's name is on the official list of electors of a polling division situate within the advance polling district; and • the disabled person completes a declaration as to that person's belief that the ordinary polling station for the polling division may not be accessible. • The purpose of the special poll is to permit electors who will be unable to vote on the days fixed for the advance poll or on ordinary polling day to vote at the time and place of the special poll. • A special poll must be established in the office of each returning officer and, in large electoral districts where electors would have to travel a great distance to the office of the returning officer, at such additional place as the Chief Electoral Officer may direct. Level access [E.A., s. 135(2), 147(4)] • An advance polling station must be located in premises which permit convenient access by an elector who is physically disabled. • A special poll must be established in premises that permit convenient access by a physically disabled person and, if the office of the returning officer is not in accessible premises, the special poll must be established in accessible premises at another convenient location.
New Brunswick	Period [E.A., s. 99(4), 99(4.1)] • Advance polls must be open at each advance polling station between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Monday, the ninth and seventh days before the ordinary polling day. • Additional advance polls must be held in the office of the returning officer for each electoral district between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the sixth, fifth, and fourth days before the ordinary polling day. Who can vote [E.A., s. 101] • Any elector who is ordinarily resident in a polling division comprised in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or she will be absent from and

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	unable to vote in such polling division during the hours prescribed for voting on the ordinary polling day may vote at the advance polling station in such district if he or she takes and subscribes to an affidavit for voting at an advance poll before casting his or her vote. Level access • N/A
Quebec	Period [E.A., s. 264] • Every advance polling station must be open from 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Sunday and Monday of the week preceding polling day. Who can vote [E.A., s. 265] • Election officers, handicapped persons, inmates and persons who have reason to believe that it will be difficult for them to vote in their polling subdivision on polling day may vote in the advance poll. Level access [E.A., s. 262] • The polling stations must be accessible to handicapped persons.

Ontario	Period [E.A., s. 44(1), 44(3)]
	• Advance polls must be open:
	  • at an office of the returning officer, provided the ballots have been printed, on the 12th, 10th and 9th days before polling day; and
	  • at an office of the returning officer and at designated other locations on the 8th, 7th and 6th days before polling day.
	• The advance polls in an electoral district must be open form 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. or during such hours as are determined by the Chief Election Officer.
	Who can vote [E.A., s. 44(1)]
	• Electors who expect to be unable to vote on polling day in the electoral district for which their names appear on the polling list or on certificates to vote may vote at the advance polls.
	Level access [E.A., s. 44(2)]
	• The returning officer must provide as many advance polling places as are approved by the Chief Election Officer and must select locations which give access to wheelchairs.

Manitoba	Period [E.A., s. 65(3)-(4)] • The place, dates and times of advance polls are fixed in the proclamation. • An advance poll must be open in the office of the returning officer on seven days, from the second Saturday before polling day to the Saturday before polling day, excluding Sunday. Who can vote [E.A., s. 65(1)] • Voters who expect for any reason to be unable to vote at their polling subdivision on polling day, may vote at an advance poll. Level access [E.A., s. 65(2)] • The poll at every advance polling place must be located so as to provide ease of access to voters who are physically disabled.
Saskatchewan	Period [E.A., s. 132]

Jurisdiction	Advance polls

	- An advance poll is to be open:
	  - if held on a day other than a Saturday or Sunday, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.;
	  - if held on a Saturday or Sunday, from noon until 7:00 p.m.
	Who can vote [E.A., s. 130]
	- The following voters who ordinarily reside in the constituency may vote at an advance poll:
	  - a voter who believes that he or she will be absent from his or her ordinary residence on polling day;
	  - a voter who: is an election officer or is a candidate's representative; and has reason to believe that, because of his or her responsibilities, he or she will be at a polling division other than the polling division in which he or she is entitled to vote;
	  - a voter who has a physical disability.
	Level access
	- N/A

Alberta	Period [E.A., s. 94(3)]
	- The polling places for advance polling must be open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on each of the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the full week preceding polling day.
	Who can vote [E.A., s. 94(1)]
	- The returning officer must establish at least one and no more than four polling places to enable:
	  - electors who are disabled;
	  - electors who believe that they will be absent form their ordinary place of residence on polling day; and
	  - election officers, candidates, official agents or scrutineers who believe that their official duties on polling day will require their attendance at polling subdivisions other than the one for which their name appears on the list of electors;
	to vote in advance at an election in the electoral division in which those electors ordinarily reside.
	Level access
	- N/A

British Columbia	Period [E.A., s. 76(1), 76(3), 104(1)-(2)] - Advance voting opportunities must be held on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week before general voting day for an election. - The voting hours for an advance voting opportunity are from noon to 9:00 p.m. on each of the days referred to above. - Advance voting at the office of the district electoral officer of the electoral district for which the individual is a voter or at the office of the district electoral officer of another electoral district for which an election is being conducted at the same time, may be done at any time up until four hours before the time set for the close of general voting. Who can vote [E.A., s. 97(1)-(2)(*a*), 102]

Jurisdiction	Advance polls

	• For advance voting, an individual must attend to vote at a voting place established for advance voting for the electoral district for which the individual is a voter.
	• In order to obtain a ballot for advance voting, the individual voting must obtain an advance voting certificate from the election official responsible at a voting place.
	• In order to vote at the office of the district electoral officer, an individual must come within at least one of the following circumstances:
	  • the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day;
	  • the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired;
	  • the individual expects that attending at general voting or advance voting for the election will not reasonably be possible: because the individual will be in a location that is remote from a voting place; because of weather or other environmental conditions; or for another reason beyond the individual's control.
	Level access
	• N/A

Northwest Territories	Period [E.A., s. 89(1)] • An advance poll must be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday the 11th day before polling day, and must not be open at any other time. Who can vote [E.A., s. 90(1)] • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district. Level access • N/A
Yukon	Period [E.A., s. 211] • Advance polls must be the 23rd and 24th days after the issue of the writ between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Who can vote [E.A., s. 212] • For the purpose of polling the vote of an elector or a proxy voter who will be absent from the polling division on polling day, or an elector who is physically incapacitated, the Chief Electoral Officer must direct the returning officer to establish an advance poll in a polling place either within the electoral district or in another electoral district. Level access • N/A
Nunavut	Period [E.A., s. 89(1)] • An advance poll must be open between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Thursday the 11th day before polling day, and must not be open at any other time. Who can vote [E.A., s. 90(1)] • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division in an advance polling district who has reason to believe that he or

Jurisdiction	Advance polls
	she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote at the advance polling station established in the advance polling district. Level access • N/A

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot

Canada	Who can vote [E.A., s. 51.1]
	• Any of the following persons may vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules, namely:
	  • a Canadian Forces elector;
	  • a Public Service elector of Canada or of a province who is posted outside Canada;
	  • a Canadian citizen who is employed by an international organization of which Canada is a member and to which Canada contributes and who is posted outside Canada;
	  • a person who has been absent from Canada for less than five consecutive years and who intends to return to Canada as a resident;
	  • an elector who is incarcerated and who is qualified to vote; or
	  • any other elector in Canada who wishes to vote in accordance with the Special Voting Rules.
	
	Period to apply [E.A., Schedule II, s. 19(1), 20, 34, 49(1)]
	• An elector must, forthwith on that person's enrolment in the regular force of the Canadian Forces or that person's transfer to the regular force, complete a statement of ordinary residence indicating the city, town, village or other place in Canada, with street address, postal code and province, in which the place of that person's ordinary residence was situated immediately prior to enrolment or transfer.
	• The application for registration and special ballot of a Canadian citizen, other than a Canadian Forces elector, who resides temporarily outside Canada must be received by 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day.
	• The application for registration and special ballot of a Canadian citizen who is resident within Canada, other than a Canadian Forces elector, must be received between the date of issue of the writs and 6:00 p.m. on the sixth day before polling day.
	• The appropriate liaison officer must cause to be completed the applications for registration and special ballot for every eligible elector of the correctional institution prior to the 10th day before ordinary polling day.
	
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., Schedule II, s. 89]
	• Only ballot papers received in Ottawa by the special voting rules administrator before 6:00 p.m. on polling day may be counted.

Newfoundland	Who can vote [E.A., s. 86(1)-(2)] • An elector who is qualified to vote at an election and who has reason to believe that he or she will have difficulty voting at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day may apply to vote by special ballot. • A person who is detained in a penitentiary or jail in the province or who is in detention at the Waterford Hospital may vote only by special ballot. Period to apply [E.A., s. 86(4)] • An application to vote by special ballot may be made to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer at any time between the issue of the writ and 6:00 p.m. on a day prior to polling day to be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 86.4(3)] • The ballot must be forwarded to the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer so that it

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	reaches the office not later than 4:00 p.m. on a day prior to polling day to be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer.
Prince Edward Island	Who can vote [E.A., s. 35, Schedule II, s. 4] • Where an elector whose name appears on the list of electors for a polling division at an election is entitled to vote in the polling division at the election and has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division at the election, during the hours for voting, on the days fixed for the advance poll and the ordinary polling day, that elector may apply for a mail-in ballot. • Every member of the Canadian Forces who is qualified as an elector is entitled to vote under the Rules. Period to apply [E.A., Schedule II, s. 18(4), 8] • An incarcerated elector must file with the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration and mail-in ballot prior to 6:00 p.m. on the 13th day before ordinary polling day. • The application for registration and mail-in ballot from an elector who ordinarily resides in the Province of Prince Edward Island must be received in writing or by facsimile transmission by 6:00 p.m. at the office of the returning officer or Chief Electoral Officer on or before the 13th day before polling day. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., Schedule II, s. 16] • The mail-in ballot must arrive at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer or returning officer not later than 6:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding ordinary polling day in order to be counted.
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	Who can vote [E.A., s. 87.1(1)] • An elector who is entitled to vote at an election and who has reason to believe that, because of absence, illness or incapacity, he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division at which he or she is entitled to vote on the days set for the advance polls and on polling day may apply to the returning officer of the electoral district where he or she is ordinarily resident for a ballot paper. Period to apply [E.A., s. 87.1(2)] • An application for a ballot paper may be made at any time after the issue of the writ and must be made in such time to allow for the return of the ballot paper to the returning officer. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 87.3(4)-(4.1)] • The ballot must be returned to the returning officer of the electoral district in which the vote is to be counted no later than 8:00 p.m. on Friday, the third day before polling day. • Where an elector is admitted to a public hospital during the period that falls within the fourth day before polling day and 48 hours before the closing of the poll, the certificate envelope may be returned to the returning officer of the electoral district in which the vote is to be counted no later than 48 hours before the closing of the poll.
Quebec	Who can vote [E.A., s. 293] • An elector who has left Quebec temporarily, is entitled to exercise his or her right to vote outside Quebec for two years after his or her departure. • However, the two-year limit does not apply to:

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	• an elector who is posted outside Quebec to a position with the government of Quebec or of Canada; • an elector who is posted outside Quebec to a position with an international organization of which Quebec or Canada is a member and to which it pays a contribution; • to the spouse, or *de facto* spouse, and the dependants of an elector as described above, provided they are themselves electors. Period to apply [E.A., s. 293.5] • An application for registration to vote outside Quebec must be received by the Chief Electoral Officer before the 18th day preceding polling day. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 299] • Only ballot papers received at the office of the Chief Electoral Officer before the close of the polling stations on polling day may be counted.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	Who can vote [E.A., s. 101(1)] • A voter who is unable to go in person to the polling place or an advance poll because of a physical disability may apply in writing to the returning officer to vote at home. Period to apply [E.A., s. 101(2)] • An application to vote at home may be given to the returning officer directly or delivered by mail or another method acceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer, and must be received by the returning officer on or before the Saturday before polling day. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 102(4)(*e*)] • A voter to whom a ballot is delivered or mailed must deliver or mail the ballot so that it arrives at the office of the returning officer by 8:00 p.m. on polling day.
Saskatchewan	Who can vote [E.A., s. 86(2)] • A voter who presents evidence satisfactory to the returning officer of the constituency in which the voter is eligible to vote that the voter will be unable to vote at an advance poll or on polling day in the constituency because of falling into any of the following categories is an absentee voter: • a member of the Canadian Forces or a spouse or dependent child of that member; • an operator or employee of a long-distance transportation business; • an individual who is unable to vote because of business commitments or because of his or her employer's directions; • an individual who is incapable of going to a polling place because of his or her health; • a student at an educational institution outside Saskatchewan; • an individual who is participating in a job training or retraining program; • an individual who has a reasonable and substantial concern for his or her safety; • an individual who has a commitment made prior to the date of the writ's issue that will prevent the individual from going to the polling place. Period to apply [E.A., s. 87]

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot

	• A voter who wishes to be considered an absentee voter must apply to the returning officer at least 12 days before polling day.
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 89(5)(*b*)
	• In order to be counted, the ballot must be received:
	  • if personally delivered to the returning officer, before the close of voting on polling day;
	  • if delivered by registered mail, by 12:00 noon on the 10th day following polling day.

Alberta	Who can vote [E.A., s. 113(1)]
	• An elector who is unable to vote at an advance poll or at the poll on polling day on account of:
	  • physical incapacity;
	  • absence from the electoral division;
	  • being an inmate;
	  • being a supervisory deputy returning officer, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, interpreter, special constable, candidate, official agent or scrutineer who may be located on polling day at a polling place in a polling subdivision within the electoral division other than that in which he or she is ordinarily resident;
	  • being a resident of a remote area; or
	  • any other circumstances prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer;
	may apply to vote by special ballot.
	Period to apply [E.A., s. 113(2)]
	• An application for a special ballot may be made in writing, by telephone, by telecopier, or in person by an elector to the returning officer at any time between the issue of the writ and the closing of polls on polling day.
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 115(3)]
	• In order to be counted, the ballot must be forwarded so that it reaches the returning officer not later than the close of the polling places on polling day.

British Columbia	Who can vote [E.A., s. 102]
	• In order to vote by alternative absentee voting, an individual must come within at least one of the following circumstances:
	  • the individual expects to be absent from British Columbia on general voting day;
	  • the individual has a physical disability, illness or injury or is an individual whose mobility is impaired;
	  • the individual expects that attending at general voting or advance voting for the election will not reasonably be possible: because the individual will be in a location that is remote from a voting place; because of weather or other environmental conditions; or for another reason beyond the individual's control.
	Period to apply [E.A., s. 105(1)-(2)]
	• An individual must apply to the district electoral officer of the electoral district for which the individual is a voter or of another electoral district for which an election is being conducted at the same time to obtain an alternative absentee voting package. An application may be made at any time up until four hours before the time set for the close of general voting for the election in which the individual is

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	voting. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 106(1)(*l*)] • The ballot must be forwarded by the elector so that it is received before the time set for the close of general voting for the election.
Northwest Territories	Who can vote [E.A., s. 85] • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote by mail-in ballot. Period to apply [E.A., s. 85, Regulations, s. 3] • Applications for mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday the 21st day before polling day. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 85, Regulations, s. 5-6] • Mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday the third day before polling day. The Coordinator of Mail-in Voting must submit the mail-in ballots to the designated deputy returning officer no later than 12:00 noon on polling day.

Yukon	Who can vote [E.A., s. 100.1(1), 100.2(1)]
	• The following electors whose names appear on the list of electors in the electoral district in which they are qualified to vote may apply to the returning officer to vote by special ballot:
	  • electors who are housebound;
	  • electors who are unable to vote at an advance or regular poll by reason of their employment, business, or profession;
	  • electors who are students in an educational institution, which is in the Yukon but outside the electoral district in which the student is qualified to vote.
	Period to apply [E.A., s. 100.2(1)]
	• The returning officer must, no earlier than the 14th day following the issue of the writ and no later than 8:00 p.m. on the 28th day after the issue of the writ, issue a special ballot to an elector whose name and address are not on any list of electors and who may be at personal risk if the elector's name and address are disclosed on any list of electors.
	Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 100.2(4)]
	• In order to be counted, a special ballot must be returned before 2:00 p.m. on polling day to the returning officer of the electoral district where the elector is qualified to vote.
	Mail-in polling division [E.A., s. 160, 166(1)]
	• Electors who reside in a polling division with 15 or fewer electors vote by mail. They are enumerated in the usual manner by house-to-house visit. A ballot paper is delivered to each of these electors and it must be returned to the returning officer before the close of the polls on polling day.

Nunavut	Who can vote [E.A., s. 85] • An elector whose name appears on the official list of electors prepared for a polling division who has reason to believe that he or she will be unable to vote in the polling division on polling day, may vote by mail-in ballot.

Jurisdiction	Mail-in/Special ballot
	Period to apply [E.A., s. 85, Regulations, s. 3] • Applications for mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday the 21st day before polling day. Deadline to return the ballot [E.A., s. 85, Regulations, s. 5-6] • Mail-in ballots must be received by the Coordinator of Mail-in Voting no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday the third day before polling day. The Coordinator of Mail-in Voting must submit the mail-in ballots to the designated deputy returning officer no later than 12:00 noon on polling day.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
Canada	Counting the votes [C.E.A., s. 160(1), 161(1), 165(1), 166(2)] • The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, or, if the candidates or any of them are absent, in the presence of those candidates that are present, and of at least two electors if none of the candidates are represented. • In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballot papers: • that have not been supplied by him or her; • that have not been marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; • that have not been marked in the small circular space at the right of the name of a candidate; or • on which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified. • After the completion of the counting of votes, the deputy returning officer must prepare and deliver two copies of the statement to the returning officer, one with the ballot box, as well as one copy to each of the candidate's agents present at the count. • The returning officer must, on request, transmit to each candidate one copy of each statement of the poll. Official addition [C.E.A., s. 169(2), 170] • After all the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer must, at the place, day and hour fixed in the proclamation issued by him or her for the official addition of the votes and in the presence of the assistant returning officer and of such of the candidates or their representatives as attend the proceedings, officially add up, from the statements of the poll, the number of votes cast for each candidate. • Forthwith after the official addition of the votes, the returning officer must: • prepare his or her certificate in writing, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate; and • deliver forthwith a copy of the certificate to each candidate or each candidate's representative. Judicial recount [C.E.A., s. 171(1), 177, 184(1), 184(3)] • Where, on the official addition of the votes: • there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates and an additional vote for one of those candidates would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the largest number of votes; or • the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is less than one one-thousandth of the votes cast; the returning officer must apply for a recount. • Where, within four days after the date on which a returning officer has declared the name of the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes: • it is made to appear to a judge, on the affidavit of a credible witness, that: a deputy returning officer in counting the votes has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or has made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes; and • the applicant deposits with the clerk or prothonotary of the court to which the

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	judge belongs the sum of $250 in legal tender or a certified cheque for that amount as security for the costs of the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes; the judge must appoint a time to recount the votes, which must be within four days after his or her receipt of the affidavit. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who must declare to be elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes, and deliver a copy of the certificate to each candidate. • Where a recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the person who applied for the recount, and tax those costs. Appeal of a judicial recount • N/A If a tie following a recount [C.E.A., s. 184(2)] • Where a recount results in an equality of votes, the returning officer has and must cast a deciding vote.

Newfoundland	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 138(1), 139(1), 145, 146(3)]
	• The counting of the votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their scrutineers or another witness where no candidates or scrutineers are present.
	• In counting the votes the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots:
	  • that have not been supplied by him or her;
	  • that have not been marked for a candidate;
	  • on which votes have been cast for more than one candidate; or
	  • upon which there is writing or a mark or other means by which the elector could be identified.
	• After the completion of the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll. The deputy returning officer must deliver one copy of the statement of the poll to each of the scrutineers, mail one copy to each candidate and place one copy for the returning officer in the ballot box.
	Official addition [E.A., s. 153(1), 156(1)-(2)]
	• On the third day after polling day, the returning officer, at the place, date and hour fixed for the official addition of the polls, and in the presence of the election clerk and of the candidates or their scrutineer, must, from the official statements of the poll, together with the statements of the results of voting by special ballot, add together the number of votes given for each candidate.
	• On the official addition of the votes, the candidate who receives the largest number of votes must be declared elected.
	• The declaration must be in writing and a copy of it must be delivered immediately to each candidate or his or her scrutineer if either of them is present at the official addition of votes or, if a candidate is not present or is not represented at the official addition of the votes, the declaration must be sent to the candidate immediately.

Jurisdiction	**Addition of votes**

	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 156(3), 157, 165, 176(1), 177]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must within seven days following the official addition of the votes apply to a judge for a recount when:
	  • 10 or less votes separate the candidate with the largest number of votes from the candidate with the next largest number;
	  • an equality of votes is found to exist between two or more candidates.
	• Where upon an application of a candidate or elector made within 10 days after that on which the returning officer has made the addition of the votes, it is made to appear by affidavit to the judge that a deputy returning officer has, in counting the votes, improperly counted a ballot, improperly rejected a ballot, or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for a candidate, or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes, the judge must appoint a time and place for a recount.
	• A candidate or elector who applies for a recount must deposit with the Registrar of the Supreme Court the sum of $100 as security for costs in connection with the recount.
	• The judge must, within two days after the recount or final addition, certify the result to the returning officer who must then immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the greatest number of votes.
	• Each party to a recount or final addition must bear his or her own costs resulting from the recount.
	
	Appeal of a judicial recount
	• N/A
	
	If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 176(2)-(3)]
	• In case of an equality of votes at a recount, the seat is vacant and a new election must be held. The election must be held not later than six months from the day on which the seat becomes vacant.

Prince Edward Island	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 75, 76(1), 79(*e*)]
	• The counting of ballots takes place at the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence of the poll clerk, candidates, or agents and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors.
	• In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer must reject a ballot:
	  • that was not supplied by him or her;
	  • that is not marked for any candidate;
	  • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate;
	  • that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate the voter has voted; or
	  • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter can be identified.
	• After counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must complete the required number of the statement of the poll in the poll book, sign them and have the poll clerk and such of the persons present who desire to do so sign them. A copy of the statement is: delivered to the returning officer; delivered or mailed to each candidate; and deposited in the ballot box.
	
	Official addition [E.A., s. 87, 90]
	• The official addition of the votes must be conducted by the returning officers at their headquarters commencing at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, the seventh day after ordinary polling day.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	• On the official addition of the votes, a returning officer must, in the presence of the election clerk, candidates, or agents representing the candidates, who are present, or if none is present then in the presence of at least two electors, ascertain the number of votes cast for each candidate in each polling station in his or her electoral district by obtaining the information from the statement of the poll. • At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes which must be completed not later than Monday, the 14th day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer must complete the recapitulation sheet and transmit a copy of it to each candidate concerned and to the Chief Electoral Officer. Judicial recount [E.A., s. 91, 100, 103] • Within four days after the official addition, any candidate may apply to the Chief Judge of the provincial court for a recount of all the ballots cast in the electoral district by filing a petition with the judge, and depositing with the Chief Judge the sum of $200 in legal tender or certified cheque as security for the costs of the recount. • The Chief Judge may assign a provincial court judge to recount all the ballots cast and that judge must, within six days after the filing of the petition, by order appoint a place and time for the recount. The recount must commence not later than 10 days after the date of the order. • The judge must forthwith certify the result of the recount and final addition to the returning officer who must then declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes. • If the recount and final addition does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge may order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the petitioner. Appeal of a judicial recount • N/A If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 102] • Where it is reported to the returning officer that an equality of votes is found to exist between candidates, the returning officer must, in the presence of at least two of the persons authorized to be present, cast the additional vote without depositing a ballot paper, and declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has cast the additional vote.

Nova Scotia	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 128(*1*), 129, 132(*1*)]
	• At the close of the poll, and in the presence of the poll clerk, candidates, agents and electors representing candidates, who are present, and in the presence of one additional agent for each candidate whom he or she must admit if requested, and if none is present, then in the presence of at least two electors, the deputy returning officer must count the votes.
	• In counting the votes, a deputy returning officer must reject a ballot:
	  • that was not supplied by the deputy returning officer;
	  • that is not marked for any candidate;
	  • upon which the circular space at the right of the name of a candidate is not marked with a cross, an "X", a check mark or a line made with a pencil or pen;
	  • on which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected;
	  • that is so marked to render it uncertain for which candidate or candidates the voter has voted; or

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	• upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified, but no ballot must be rejected because of a writing, number, or mark placed thereon by the deputy returning officer. • After counting the votes, a deputy returning officer must complete the required number of the statements of the poll in the poll book, sign them, and have the poll clerk and such of the persons present who desire to do so sign them. A copy of the statement must be delivered to each agent, or elector representing a candidate, who is present and requests it. A copy must also be left in the poll book. Official addition [E.A., s. 156, 159(1)] • The official addition of the votes must be held by the returning officer at his or her headquarters commencing at ten o'clock on Tuesday, the seventh day after ordinary polling day. • A returning officer must, in the presence of the election clerk, candidates, agents and electors representing candidates, who are present, or if none is present then in the presence of at least two electors, ascertain the number of votes cast for each candidate in each polling station in the electoral district from the statement of the poll. • At the conclusion of the official addition of the votes which must be completed not later than Tuesday, the 14th day after ordinary polling day, a returning officer must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer and each candidate or his or her official agent, by personal delivery or registered mail, a copy of the recapitulation sheet. Judicial recount [E.A., s. 159(2), 160, 166-167] • Where, on the official addition of the votes, there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates and an additional vote for one of such candidates would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the largest number of votes, or the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is fewer than 10, the returning officer must apply for a recount. • Within four days after the day on which the returning officer has completed and distributed the recapitulation sheet, any candidate or his or her official agent may petition the judge of the county court of the district within which the electoral district or any part of it is situate for a recount of all the ballots cast in the electoral district by filing a petition with the clerk of the county court, and depositing with him or her the sum of $100 in legal tender or a cheque made payable to the Minister of Finance, as security for the costs of the recount. • Whereupon the judge must within two days after the filing of the petition by order appoint a place and a time for the recount. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify on the recapitulation sheet in duplicate the result of the recount, and transmit the recapitulation sheet in duplicate to the returning officer and a copy of the recapitulation sheet to each candidate, or his or her authorized agent. • The judge may make such order as he or she sees fit respecting costs, including the disposition of money deposited as security for costs. Appeal of a judicial recount • N/A

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 168(2)] • Where an equality of votes exists between candidates on a recount, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must, at the close of the recount and in the presence of the election clerk, the candidates or their agents, who are present, or if none are present then in the presence of at least two electors, give the casting vote without depositing a ballot paper and must declare elected the candidate for whom he or she has given the casting vote.

New Brunswick	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 89-90, 91(7)]
	• The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll, in the presence and full view of the poll clerk, candidates, scrutineers and electors representing recognized parties or independent candidates, or such of them as may be present, and of at least two electors if no candidates or scrutineers are present.
	• In counting the votes the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots:
	  • that have not been supplied by him or her;
	  • that have not been marked for any candidate;
	  • on which votes have been marked for more candidates than one; or
	  • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector can be identified.
	• After the completion of the counting of the votes, the deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, one copy for the deputy returning officer and one copy for the returning officer; and he or she must also deliver one copy of the statement of the poll to such scrutineers and electors representing recognized parties or independent candidates as are present and must mail one copy to each candidate.
	
	Official addition [E.A., s. 92(4), 92(9)-(10)]
	• After the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer, at the place and hour fixed by the proclamation for the official addition to the votes, and in the presence of the election clerk and of such of the candidates or their representatives as are present, or of at least two electors if none of the candidates or their representatives are present, must from the official statements of the poll add together the number of votes given for each candidate and enter the number of votes counted and the number rejected on a recapitulation sheet.
	• The candidate who is found to have the largest number of votes must be declared elected in writing, and a copy of such declaration must be delivered to each candidate.
	• Where on the addition of votes an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates, and an additional vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must cast such additional vote.
	
	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 94(1), 94(1.1), 94(12)-(13), 94(15)(*a*)]
	• An application for a recount or final addition may be made, within four days after the official addition, by an elector of the electoral district to the judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick sitting in the judicial district within which such electoral district is situated.
	• Within four days after such application, the judge must appoint a time and a place for a recount or final addition of such votes, as the case may be, if it is made to appear to the judge by the affidavit of a creditable witness that a deputy returning

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	officer in counting the votes improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballots or made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate, or that the returning officer improperly added up the votes. • The applicant must deposit with the clerk of the court the sum of $200 in legal tender as security for the costs of the candidate declared elected. • An elector may apply for a recount or final addition on the sole ground of the closeness of the vote, where there is a difference of not more than 25 votes between the number of votes cast for the candidate declared elected and another candidate. • At the conclusion of the recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who must declare to be elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes, and deliver a copy of such certificate to each candidate. • If the recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant. Appeal of a judicial recount • N/A If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 94(14)] • In case of an equality of votes following a recount, the returning officer, despite the fact that he or she may have already cast a vote following the official addition, has and must cast the deciding vote.

Quebec	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 360, 364, 368]
	• After the close of the poll, the deputy returning officer, assisted by the poll clerk, must proceed with the counting of the votes. Every candidate and his or her representative may attend.
	• The deputy returning officer must reject every ballot paper which:
	  • has not been furnished by him or her;
	  • does not bear his or her initials;
	  • has not been marked;
	  • has been marked in favour of more than one candidate;
	  • has been marked in favour of a person who is not a candidate;
	  • has been marked elsewhere than in one of the circles;
	  • bears fanciful or injurious entries;
	  • bears a mark by which the elector can be identified;
	  • has been marked otherwise than with the pencil given to the elector by the deputy returning officer.
	• The deputy returning officer must deliver a copy of the statement of votes to the representative of each candidate and to the returning officer.
	
	Official addition [E.A., s. 371, 375]
	• The addition, wherever possible, must begin at 9:00 a.m. on the day following polling day; it must take place at the main office of the returning officer, and any candidate, mandatary or elector may attend.
	• The returning officer must declare elected the candidate who, when the addition is completed, has received the greatest number of votes.
	
	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 376, 382-386, 392-393, 395]

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	• In the case of a tie-vote, the returning officer must apply for a judicial recount. • Any person may apply for a judicial recount of the votes if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that a deputy returning officer or the returning officer has unlawfully counted or rejected ballot papers or has drawn up an incorrect statement of votes. • Any candidate who came second, or his or her mandatary, may apply for a judicial recount where the majority is not over one-thousandth of the votes cast. • An application for a judicial recount is made by way of a motion to a judge of the Court of Quebec of the judicial district in which all or part of the electoral division where the election was held is situated. • The motion must be presented within four days after the addition of the votes. • The recount must begin within four days after the presentation of the motion. • Upon the conclusion of the recount, the judge must compile the votes cast in favour of each candidate, verify or rectify any statement of votes and certify the results of the poll. • The judge must return the ballot boxes to the returning officer and all the other documents used for the recount to the Chief Electoral Officer. • The returning officer must thereupon declare elected the candidate who received the greatest number of votes. • The judge must award and fix the amount of the costs according to the tariff established by government regulation. Where the election results remain unchanged, the costs of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes must be borne by the person who applied for the recount. Appeal of a judicial recount • N/A If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 394] • In case of a tie-vote following a recount, a new election must be held. In such a case, nomination papers must be filed not later than the second Monday following the day of the judge's decision, and the poll must be held on the second subsequent Monday.
Ontario	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 57(1), 59(1), 60, 62] • The counting of the ballots takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk, the candidates and not more than one scrutineer for each candidate. • Only a ballot which was supplied to the elector by the deputy returning officer and with only one of the circular spaces marked and upon which there is no writing or mark by which the voter can be identified must be accepted as a valid ballot at the count. • The deputy returning officer must complete a statement of the poll, accounting for all the ballots supplied to him or her by the returning officer. The statement must be signed by the deputy returning officer and poll clerk and may be signed by any candidate or scrutineer present. • A certificate of the number of ballots cast for each candidate is provided to each candidate or scrutineer present. • The deputy returning officer must personally deliver the sealed poll return envelope along with the sealed official tabulation envelope to the returning officer. Official addition [E.A., s. 65(1), 67(1)]

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	- The returning officer, at the place, day and hour stated in his or her notice of poll must, in the presence of the election clerk and any candidate or candidate's delegate or scrutineer present, conduct the official tabulation by adding up the votes given for each candidate as taken from the official statements of the poll.
	- At the close of the official tabulation, or hearings in the case of missing envelopes or statements, the returning officer must forthwith declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.
	
	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 67(2), 71, 77(1), 78(1)]
	- If the difference between the number of votes cast for the candidate with the largest number of votes and the candidate with the next largest number is less than 25, the returning officer must apply for a recount.
	- Within the four days, Sunday being excluded, following the official tabulation, a judge may appoint a time and place to recount the votes cast at the election in the electoral district upon the application of a candidate or elector if it is made to appear by affidavit that:
	  - a deputy returning officer has improperly counted any ballot or improperly rejected any ballot or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for any candidate;
	  - the returning officer has improperly tabulated the votes.
	- The recount must be held within 10 days after the judge's hearing of the application.
	- An application for a recount must be accompanied by a receipt showing that there has been deposited with a clerk of the Ontario Court (Provincial Division) as security for costs in connection with the recount, the sum of $200 or money order or cheque.
	- The judge must certify in writing to the returning officer the result of the recount unless, during the two days following completion of the recount, Sunday being excluded, the judge receives a notice of appeal.
	- The costs of the recount, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, are in the discretion of the judge who may order by whom, to whom, and in what manner they must be paid.
	
	Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 80(1), 80(7)]
	- Any party may appeal from the decision of the judge who conducted the recount by giving notice in writing within two days after the completion of the recount to the other parties concerned and to the judge of the party's intention to appeal.
	- The judge of the Ontario Court (General Division) may direct by whom and to whom the cost of the appeal, including the costs of the returning officer and the election clerk, must be paid.
	
	If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 77(2)]
	- Upon receipt of the judge's certificate, the returning officer must then declare the candidate having the largest number of votes to be elected but in the case of an equality of votes, the returning officer must give the casting vote.

Manitoba	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 114-115, 116(1), 119(2)-(3)] - The counting of ballot papers takes place after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the ballots in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their scrutineers. - In counting the ballots cast for each candidate, the deputy returning officer must,

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	reject any ballot paper that: • has not been supplied by him or her; • has not the symbol X marked thereon; • has the symbol X set opposite the name of more than one candidate; • has the symbol X and some other symbol or mark set opposite the name of the same candidate; • has the symbol X or any other symbol or mark opposite the name of one candidate and some other symbol or mark set opposite the name of one or more other candidates; • does not show for which candidate the vote is given or indicate the word "Declined"; • has any mark or writing made by the voter by which he or she may afterwards be identified; • indicates a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn from the election; or • has the word "Declined" in addition to the symbol X or any other symbol or mark. • The deputy returning officer must make out a statement of the poll and the statement must forthwith be signed by him or her and the poll clerk and such of the candidates or scrutineers as may be present and desire to sign it. • A copy of the statement of the poll is handed to the returning officer or placed in the ballot box. The ballot box must be personally delivered to the returning officer. Official addition [E.A., s. 126(1), 126(3), 127, 129(1)] • After receiving the ballot boxes from the deputy returning officers in the electoral division and after notice to the candidate, the returning officer, in the presence of the candidates or their scrutineers, if present, or of at least two voters if the candidates or their scrutineers are not present, must open the ballot boxes and check the statements, poll books and the totals indicated on the envelopes and, after revising the statements as may be required, must count and record the total number of votes given in the electoral division for each candidate as well as the total number of valid ballot papers for all the electoral division. • If the returning officer finds that the number of votes for the candidate with the most votes exceeds the number of votes for each other candidate by more than 50 votes, he or she must declare that candidate to be elected. • The returning officer must prepare a statement in duplicate of the votes counted for each candidate at each poll and must deliver a copy thereof to each candidate or to his or her scrutineer or to the voter present representing the candidate. Judicial recount [E.A., s. 128(1), 131(1), 131(1.1), 136(2), 137(2)] • If the returning officer finds that the number of votes for the candidate with the most votes does not exceed the number of votes for each of the other candidates by more than 50 votes, he or she must apply to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount. • If a judicial recount is not required by the returning officer, any candidate or voter in the electoral division may, for the sole purpose of declaring as elected the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes, apply to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for a judicial recount of the ballots cast at the election. • An application made by a candidate or voter must be made not later than eight days after the returning officer has announced the results of the count of the ballots.

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	• Where no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after the announcement of the result of the judicial recount, the judge must forthwith certify the result to the returning officer who must then forthwith declare elected the candidate having the largest number of votes on the basis of the judge's judicial recount. • Where an application for a judicial recount has been made by a candidate or voter, no costs may be awarded unless, in the opinion of the judge, a party to the judicial recount engaged in vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections, in which case the judge may award costs of not more than $500. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 138(1), 138(4), 138(6)] • A party to a judicial recount who desires to appeal from a judicial recount of a judge may do so on giving, within five days after the announcement of the result of the judicial recount, notice in writing of the appeal to the judge who conducted the judicial recount and to all the parties to the judicial recount. • The time appointed for hearing the appeal must not be more than 10 days after the registrar receives the notice of appeal. • No costs must be awarded. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 139(2)] • Where after an appeal from a judicial recount, or after a judicial recount from which no appeal is taken, there is an equality of votes between two or more candidates who have more votes than any other candidates in the election, the returning officer must give a casting vote to determine the election and must thereupon declare the candidate for whom he or she casts the vote duly elected.

Saskatchewan	Counting the votes [E.A., 141(1)-(2), 142(1), 141(16), 23(*d*), 143(1)]
	• Immediately after the close of a polling place, the deputy returning officer must count the ballots, in the presence and in full view of:
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • the returning officer, the supervisory deputy returning officer, if any, and the deputy returning officer;
	  • the election clerk and the poll clerk or clerks;
	  • any interpreter;
	  • the candidates and not more than two candidate's representatives for each candidate;
	  • any other persons authorized by the returning officer, supervisory deputy returning officer or deputy returning officer to assist in preserving the peace at the polling place.
	• In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject the following ballots:
	  • ballots that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer;
	  • ballots on which voters have voted for more than one candidate;
	  • ballots on which a voter has written or marked anything by means of which the voter can be identified;
	  • ballots on which the voter's intention is not clear or on which no vote has been given for a candidate.
	• When the deputy returning officer is satisfied with the accuracy of the ballot paper account and poll statement, he or she must sign each copy of them, direct the poll clerk to sign them and permit any candidate or candidate's representative to sign them if the candidate or candidate's representative so desires.
	• The poll statement is placed in the ballot box, which must be personally delivered

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	to the returning officer within two days after polling day.
	Official addition [E.A., s. 145(1), 145(3), 144, 145(10), 148]
	• At the time and place set in the election proclamation for making the final count and after receiving all ballot boxes, the returning officer must:
	  • remove from each ballot box and open the special envelope containing the original ballot paper account and poll statement; and
	  • enter the results appearing in the ballot paper account and poll statement in the appropriate columns of the returning officer's statement.
	• Each candidate may appoint voters as his or her candidate's representatives at the final count. A candidate may have not more than two candidate's representatives present at any one time.
	• After completing the addition, the returning officer must declare as elected the candidate having the largest number of votes.
	• If, on the final count, the returning officer finds that two or more candidates have the same number of votes and that casting a vote would entitle one of the candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must cast that vote.
	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 155(1)-(4), 156(1)-(2), 156(4)-(5), 164(2)-(3), 165(1)]
	• If, after the final count, the margin of victory of the candidate declared to be elected is less than the total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots and ballots objected to, any candidate or the business manager of any candidate is entitled to request a recount or an addition.
	• A request of a recount or an addition must be served on the returning officer within four days of the date the returning officer declared the results of the election.
	• Within four days after receiving a request of a recount or an addition, the returning officer must:
	  • issue a certificate setting out that the candidate or the candidate's business manager has requested a recount or an addition;
	  • present the certificate to a judge of the court and deliver a copy of the certificate to the candidate or business manager who requested the recount or addition; and
	  • apply to the judge to fix the time and place for a recount or an addition.
	• The judge must, by order, fix a time and place at which the judge will recount or add the votes if the certificate of the returning officer shows that the margin of victory of the candidate declared to be elected is less than the total number of all unopened ballot envelopes, rejected ballots and ballots objected to. The time must be not less than 10 days after the date the request was served.
	• A candidate or business manager may apply to a judge of the court for a recount or an addition if:
	  • the candidate or business manager is not entitled to request a recount or an addition due to the margin of victory; or
	  • the candidate or business manager has made such a request but the returning officer fails to comply.
	• An application to a judge must be made within 10 days after the day on which the returning officer has declared a candidate to be elected, and must be accompanied by a deposit of $300.
	• A judge may approve the application and fix a time and place for the recount if it appears to the judge that:
	  • any ballot envelopes of qualified voters were unopened by the returning

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	officer; • in counting the votes, any deputy returning officer or the returning officer has improperly counted any ballot, improperly rejected any ballot, or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for a candidate; or • the returning officer has added up the votes improperly. • The judge must fix a time for a recount or an addition that is not less than 10 days after the date of the application. • If no notice of appeal is given to the judge within five days after completing the recount or addition, the judge must immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who must immediately declare to be elected the candidate having the largest number of votes. • If a recount or an addition is ordered: • in the case of automatic entitlement, the returning officer must pay the costs of the candidate or business manager who requested the recount or addition and of the candidates appearing at the recount or addition; • the judge on the recount or addition finds that the applicant was entitled to and requested a recount or addition but the returning officer failed to comply, the returning officer must pay the costs of the applicant and of the candidates appearing at the application and at the recount or addition. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 168(1)-(2), 168(13)] • Any party to a recount or an addition may file a written appeal with the Court of Appeal within five days after the completion of the recount or addition. • The time fixed for hearing the appeal must not be more than 10 days from the date of the court order. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 164(4)] • If, on recount or addition, the judge finds that two or more candidates, each having the largest number of votes, have the same number of votes and that casting a vote would entitle one of the candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer must cast that vote.
Alberta	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 108(1), 108(3), 108(5), 109] • The counting of the votes takes place immediately after the closing of the poll. The deputy returning officer must proceed with a count of the votes in the presence of the poll clerk and those candidates, official agents and scrutineers entitled to be present. • In counting the votes the deputy returning officer must reject any ballot that: • does not have on its back the name of the electoral division and year of the election; • does not indicate a vote for any candidate; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, does not indicate a vote for any candidate or registered political party, as the case may be; • contains votes for more than one candidate; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, contains votes for more than one candidate or registered political party, as the case may be; • is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate the vote was cast; • in the case of a vote by special ballot, is so marked that it is uncertain for which candidate or registered political party, as the case may be, the vote was cast; • contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn;

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	• in the case of a vote by special ballot, contains a vote for a candidate who has withdrawn or for a registered political party that does not have a candidate for the electoral division; or • contains any writing or mark enabling the voter to be readily identified. • The deputy returning officer must, at the conclusion of the count, complete a statement of poll that must be signed by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk and any person present who wishes to sign it. The deputy returning officer must immediately communicate the unofficial results to the returning officer and provide one copy of the statement of poll to each candidate or to his or her official agent or scrutineer present, and place the original copy in the ballot box. Official addition [E.A., s. 136(2), 137(1), 136(5)(*a*)] • The returning officer conducts the official count in the presence of the election clerk, the deputy returning officers, the candidates, their official agents or electors appointed in writing by the candidates. • The returning officer must attend at the place, date and time stated in the election proclamation and announce the results of the official count and declare elected the candidate who received the largest number of votes. • If, on the addition of votes, no candidate can be declared elected because the same number of votes is counted for two or more candidates, the returning officer must cast an additional vote by marking a ballot for one of the tied candidates. Judicial recount [E.A., s. 142(1), 145(2), 145(4)] • A candidate or his or her official agent may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a recount not later than eight days after the date the returning officer announced the results of the official count and declared a candidate elected. • The applicant must deposit with the clerk the sum of $300 in cash, or by certified cheque or certified bill of exchange, as security for costs. • The time and place for the recount are appointed by a judge. • When there has been a recount, the judge must immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who must, on the third day thereafter, unless he or she is served with a notice of appeal within that period, declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes. • If the appellant is directed to pay costs and the amount deposited as security is insufficient, execution for the balance may issue on order of the judge. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 146(1), 146(7)] • Any party may appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decision of a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench respecting a recount of votes by serving the judge, the parties and the returning officer with a notice of appeal not later than the second day following the judge's certification of the result. • On determination of the appeal, the Registrar of the Court of Appeal must immediately certify the result to the returning officer, who must then declare elected the candidate found to have received the largest number of votes. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 145(3)] • If, on a recount, an equality of votes exists for two or more candidates, the returning officer's vote cast must be counted, if it has been cast, and if it has not, the returning officer must proceed to cast the additional vote by then marking a ballot.

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British Columbia	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 116(1), 118(1)-(2), 119, 123(1)(*a*)-(*e*), 125(1), 126(3)(*a*), 126(4)]
	• The initial count must not take place until the close of general voting for the election but must take place as soon as possible after that time.
	• The initial count must be conducted by the voting officer responsible for the ballot box. He or she may be assisted by another election official. Each candidate and his or her representative may be present as well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer.
	• A ballot must be rejected if:
	    • the ballot physically differs from the ballots officially provided for the voting proceedings for which the counting is being conducted;
	    • there is no cross or any other mark in the blank space provided on the ballot opposite the name of the candidate;
	    • the ballot is uniquely marked, or otherwise uniquely dealt with, in such a manner that the voter could reasonably be identified;
	    • the ballot is marked as voting for more than one candidate;
	    • the ballot does not clearly indicate the intention of the voter to vote for a candidate.
	• After the ballot account is completed, the voting officer must report to the district electoral officer the number of votes accepted for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots, and a completed ballot account is placed in the ballot box, which is delivered to the district electoral officer.
	
	Official addition [E.A., s. 128(1)-(2), 130, 137(1)(*b*)]
	• The final count must not take place before the 13th day after general voting day unless authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The final count must be conducted at the office of the district electoral officer unless the district electoral officer gives notice that it is to be conducted at another location.
	• At the final count the district electoral officer and at least one other election official must be present. Each candidate and his or her representative may be present as well as any other individuals permitted by the district electoral officer.
	• At the conclusion of the final count, the district electoral officer must declare the election of the candidate who received the most votes.
	
	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 137(1)(*c*), 139, 142(8), 143]
	• The district electoral officer must apply for a recount if no candidate can be declared elected at the conclusion of a final count because there is an equality of votes for two or more candidates, or if the difference between the votes received by the candidate declared elected and the candidate with the next highest number of votes is less than 1/500 of the total ballots.
	• An application for a recount may be made to the Supreme Court within six days after the declaration of official election results, on one or more of the following bases:
	    • that votes were not correctly accepted or ballots were not correctly rejected;
	    • that unopened or resealed certification or secrecy envelopes contain ballots that should be considered;
	    • that a ballot account does not accurately record the number of votes for a candidate;
	    • that the final count did not correctly calculate the total number of votes for a

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	candidate. • The application may only be made by: a voter for the electoral district for which the election was held; a candidate in the election or a candidate representative of a candidate in the election; or the district electoral officer. • No costs may be awarded on a judicial recount unless, in the opinion of the court, a party to the judicial recount engaged in vexatious conduct or made unfounded allegations or objections. • If no appeal of the results of a judicial recount is commenced within the time permitted, the Supreme Court judge who conducted the recount must issue to the district electoral officer a certificate of the results of the election. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 144(1)-(2), 145(3)] • A candidate in the election may appeal the decision of the Supreme Court by filing a notice of appeal with the Court of Appeal within two days after the results of the judicial recount are declared. • At the conclusion of the appeal, the Court of Appeal must declare the results of the election in accordance with its recount . If a tie following a recount • N/A

Northwest Territories	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 127(1), 128(1), 132(1)-(2)]
	• The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, if present, or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates are represented.
	• In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots papers:
	    • that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer;
	    • that have not been marked for any candidate;
	    • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate;
	    • that have not been marked with a cross or other clear mark in the small circular space at the right of the name of a candidate; or
	    • on which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified.
	• A deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, and deliver a copy to each of the candidates' agents or, in the absence of agents, to the electors present representing the candidates. One copy must remain attached to the poll book, one copy must be retained by the returning officer and one copy must be deposited in the ballot box.
	• A deputy returning officer must give a copy of the statement of the poll to a candidate who requests it.
	
	Official addition [E.A., s. 135(1)-(2), 136]
	• After all the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer must: at the place, day and hour fixed in the proclamation; and in the presence of the assistant returning officer and of the candidates or their agents or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates or their agents are present; open the ballot boxes and, from the statements of the poll, verify the number of votes cast for each candidate.
	• Without delay after the official addition of the votes, the returning officer must prepare a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and deliver a copy of it to each candidate or his or her agent and to the Chief Electoral Officer.

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	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 137(1)(*a*), 143(1), 149-150, 137(3), 152(1)] • Where, on the official addition of the votes, the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is nil or less than two percent of the total number of votes cast in the electoral district, the returning officer must apply to a judge for a recount. • Within eight days after the date of the official addition, an elector may make an application for a recount supported by an affidavit to a judge where it is made to appear that: a deputy returning officer in counting the votes has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or has made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes. • The applicant must deposit with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the sum of $250 in legal tender, money order or a certified cheque. • The judge must appoint a time to commence recounting the votes within 10 days after the receipt by the judge of the application. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate. • On receipt of the result of a recount, the returning officer must declare elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes. • The candidate who receives the highest number of votes and any other candidate who receives a number of votes that separates the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and that candidate by less than two percent of the total votes cast in the electoral district, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for reimbursement of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of the recount. • Where a recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 154(1), 154(3)(*a*), 157] • Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act, any party aggrieved may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal. • The judge must make an order appointing the time, within eight days after making the order, and a place for the consideration of the appeal. • There must be the same remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded by an order as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 151] • Where a recount results in an equality of votes between candidates, the judge must provide for the holding of a new election.
Yukon	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 276(1), 277(1), 284(*c*)-(*d*)] • The counting of ballots takes place immediately after the close of the polls. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents such as are present, and of at least two electors if none of the candidates are represented. • In counting the ballots, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballots: • that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer;

Jurisdiction	**Addition of votes**
	• that have not been marked for any candidate; • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate; • that have not been marked in the small circular space at the right of the name of the candidate, unless the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk are unanimously agreed that the manner in which the ballot is marked indicates a clear and unambiguous preference for one candidate, and that the ballot is not otherwise invalid; and • upon which there is any writing or mark by which the elector could be identified. • Each deputy returning officer must: deliver a copy of the statement of the poll to each of the candidates' agents; mail a copy to each candidate; and deposit one copy in the ballot box, which must be delivered to the returning officer. Official addition [E.A., s. 294, 296] • The returning officer must, at 10:00 a.m., at the place and day fixed in the proclamation and in the presence of such of the candidates or their official agents as attend the proceedings, open the ballot boxes and each envelope containing the statement of the poll for a hospital or corrections centre, and from the statements of the poll and each envelope, officially add up the number of ballots cast for each candidate and the number of rejected ballots. • Forthwith after the official addition, the returning officer must: declare and cause to be published the name of the candidate for whom the greatest number of ballots has been cast; prepare a certificate in writing showing the number of ballots cast for each candidate; and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate representative. Judicial recount [E.A., s. 297, 304, 317, 319(1)] • Where, on the official addition, there is an equality of ballots cast for two or more candidates and an additional ballot cast for one of such candidates that would enable one of those candidates to be declared as having obtained the greatest number of ballots, or the difference between the number of ballots cast for the candidate receiving the greatest number of ballots and another candidate is 10 or less, the returning officer must forthwith apply for a recount to a judge of the Supreme Court and give written notice to each candidate or official agent. • Where a judge of the Supreme Court: • receives an application for a recount from a returning officer; or • receives an application, prior to the end of the sixth day following the completion of the official addition, supported by a credible witness, and the applicant deposits with the clerk of the court the sum of $200 as security for costs and it is made to appear that: a deputy returning officer in counting the ballots has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballots or has made an incorrect statement of the number of ballots cast for any candidate; or the returning officer had improperly conducted the official addition; the judge must appoint a time for the recount, which must be within four days after the receipt of the application. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must add the number of ballots cast for each candidate and certify forthwith in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer, who must declare the election of the candidate for whom the greatest number of ballots has been cast. The judge must also deliver a copy of the certificate to each candidate.

Jurisdiction	Addition of votes
	• Where a recount resulting from an application does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 154(1), 154(3)] • Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act, any party aggrieved may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal. • The judge must make an order appointing the time, within eight days after making the order, and a place for the consideration of the appeal. Remedies for the recovery of costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal apply. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 318] • Where a recount results in an equal number of ballots having been cast for two or more candidates who also have the greatest number of ballots cast for them in the election, the election must be decided forthwith by the drawing of lots by the returning officer in the presence of the judge and any candidate or agent present at the time.

Nunavut	Counting the votes [E.A., s. 127(1), 128(1), 132(1)-(2)]
	• The counting of votes takes place immediately after the close of the poll. The deputy returning officer must count the votes in the presence and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, if present, or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates are represented.
	• In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer must reject all ballot papers:
	  • that have not been supplied by the deputy returning officer;
	  • that have not been marked for any candidate;
	  • on which votes have been given for more than one candidate;
	  • that have not been marked with a cross or other clear mark in the small circular space at the right of the name of a candidate; or
	  • on which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified.
	• The deputy returning officer must make the necessary number of copies of the statement of the poll, and deliver a copy to each of the candidates' agents or, in the absence of agents, to the electors present representing the candidates. One copy must remain attached to the poll book, one copy must be retained by the returning officer and one copy must be deposited in the ballot box.
	• A deputy returning officer must give a copy of the statement of the poll to a candidate who requests it.
	Official addition [E.A., s. 135(1)-(2), 136]
	• After all the ballot boxes have been received, the returning officer must: at the place, day and hour fixed in the proclamation; and in the presence of the assistant returning officer and of the candidates or their agents or of at least two electors, if none of the candidates or their agents are present; open the ballot boxes and, from the statements of the poll contained in the ballot boxes, verify the number of votes cast for each candidate.
	• Without delay after the official addition of the votes, the returning officer must prepare a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate and deliver a copy of it to each candidate or his or her agent and to the Chief Electoral Officer.

Jurisdiction	**Addition of votes**
	Judicial recount [E.A., s. 137(1)(*a*), 143(1), 149-150, 137(3), 152(1)] • Where, on the official addition of the votes, the number of votes separating the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and any other candidate is nil or less than two percent of the total number of votes cast in the electoral district, the returning officer must apply to a judge for a recount. • Within eight days after the date of the official addition, an elector may make an application for a recount supported by an affidavit to a judge where it is made to appear that: a deputy returning officer in counting the votes has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or has made an incorrect statement of the number of votes cast for any candidate; or the returning officer has improperly added up the votes. • The applicant must deposit with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the sum of $250 in legal tender, money order or a certified cheque. • The judge must appoint a time to commence recounting the votes within 10 days after the receipt by the judge of the application. • At the conclusion of a recount, the judge must certify in writing the result of the recount to the returning officer and deliver a copy of that certificate to each candidate. • On receipt of the result of a recount, the returning officer must declare elected the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes. • The candidate who receives the highest number of votes and any other candidate who receives a number of votes that separates the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and that candidate by less than two percent of the total votes cast in the electoral district, may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for reimbursement of the costs actually and reasonably incurred by the candidate in respect of the recount. • Where a recount does not alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge must order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant, and tax those costs. Appeal of a judicial recount [E.A., s. 154(1), 154(3)(*a*), 157] • Where a judge omits, neglects or refuses to comply with the Act, any party aggrieved may, within eight days after the recount, make an application to a judge of the Court of Appeal. • The judge of the Court of Appeal must make an order appointing the time, within eight days after making the order, and a place for the consideration of the application. • There must be the same remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded by an order as for costs in ordinary cases in the Court of Appeal. If a tie following a recount [E.A., s. 151] • Where a recount results in an equality of votes between candidates, the judge must provide for the holding of a new election.

PART F NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION

PART F NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION

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Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate

Canada	Eligibility [C.E.A., s. 76.1]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified as an elector on the date on which the person's nomination paper is filed.
	Ineligibility [C.E.A., s. 77(1), 51]
	• Any person is ineligible if he or she:
	  • has committed an offence that is a corrupt practice or an illegal practice during the period of five years following the date after the person has been found guilty;
	  • is a member of the legislature of a province;
	  • holds the office of sheriff, clerk of the peace or county or judicial district Crown Attorney;
	  • is a member of the Council of the Yukon Territory or the Northwest Territories;
	  • is a judge appointed by the Governor in Council other than a citizenship judge;
	  • is an individual imprisoned in a correctional institution; and
	  • is an election officer.
	Leave of absence [C.E.A., s. 87]
	• Every employer of employees to whom Part III of the *Canada Labour Code* applies must, on application to him or her by any such employee, grant to the employee leave of absence, with or without pay, to seek nomination as a candidate and to be a candidate for election for such period during an election as may be requested by the employee.

Newfoundland	Eligibility [E.A., s. 67]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:
	  • at least 18 years of age on nomination day;
	  • a Canadian citizen;
	  • ordinarily resident in the province immediately preceding nomination day; and
	  • not disqualified by the Act or another Act for election to or from sitting in the House of Assembly;
	whether or not he or she is qualified to vote in the electoral district in which he or she is nominated.
	Ineligibility
	• N/A
	Leave of absence
	• N/A

Prince Edward Island	Eligibility [E.A., s. 36]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:
	  • a Canadian citizen;
	  • 18 years of age on or before nomination day;
	  • not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the Legislative Assembly;
	  • qualified as an elector in any one of the electoral districts referred to in the *Electoral Boundaries Act*.
	Ineligibility
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	Leave of absence • N/A

Nova Scotia	Eligibility [E.A., s. 65]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is:
	  • a Canadian citizen or other British subject;
	  • 19 years of age;
	  • not disqualified or ineligible under the Act, the *House of Assembly Act*, or any other Act, to be a candidate or a member of the House of Assembly.
	
	Ineligibility
	• N/A
	
	Leave of absence
	• N/A

New Brunswick	Eligibility [E.A., s. 47] • Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified to vote. Ineligibility [E.A., s. 48.1(1)] • Any person is ineligible if he or she is a mayor or councillor of a municipality. Leave of absence • N/A

Quebec	Eligibility [E.A., s. 234]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is an elector.
	
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 235]
	• Any person is ineligible if he or she is:
	  • a judge of any court of justice;
	  • the Chief Electoral Officer;
	  • a commissioner of the Commission de la représentation;
	  • a returning officer;
	  • an official agent of a candidate or of a political party;
	  • a member of the Parliament of Canada;
	  • a person convicted of an indictable offence punishable by two years of imprisonment or more;
	  • a candidate at a previous election whose official agent has not produced a return of election expenses or the statement;
	  • an independent candidate who has not discharged all the debts resulting from his or her election expenses is not eligible for the next general election or any by-election;
	  • a person convicted of a corrupt electoral or referendum practice.
	
	Leave of absence [E.A., s. 248]
	• Every employer must, upon written request, grant a leave without pay to an employee who is a candidate or intends to become one. The request may be made at any time from the date of the order instituting the election.

Ontario	Eligibility [E.A., s. 26(1)] • Any person may be a candidate if at the time of signing the consent to nomination he or she is:

Jurisdiction	**Right to be a candidate**
	• of voting age; • a Canadian citizen; • a resident of Ontario for the six months next preceding polling day; and • not disqualified by the *Legislative Assembly Act* or by any other Act. Ineligibility [E.A., s. 26(2)] • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: • a returning officer; • an election clerk; • an enumerator; • a revision assistant at the revision of any list of electors to be used at the election. Leave of absence • N/A
Manitoba	Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(*a*)-(*c*)] • Any person may be a candidate if he or she: • is at least 18 years of age on polling day for the election; • is a Canadian citizen; • has resided in Manitoba for at least six months immediately prior to polling day. Ineligibility [E.A., s. 52(*d*)-(*e*), 31] • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: • an election officer; • a revising officer; • an enumerator; • incapacitated from sitting in the assembly or the Legislature of any province or in the House of Commons on account of having been found guilty of a practice or act which would constitute an election offence; and • an inmate of a correctional facility serving a sentence of five years or more. Leave of absence • N/A
Saskatchewan	Eligibility [E.A., s. 42(1)] • Any person may be a candidate if he or she: • is at least 18 years old; • is a Canadian citizen; • has ordinarily resided in Saskatchewan for at least six months preceding the day the writ was issued; and • is not disqualified from being a candidate by *The Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act* or by any other Act. Ineligibility [E.A., s. 42(2)] • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: • a federal or provincial court judge; • disqualified from being a candidate because of a conviction for engaging in corrupt practices; • in a correctional facility, jail or prison on polling day because of being

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	convicted of an offence; • subject to a disposition of a review board, established under the *Criminal Code*, on polling day; • the Chief Electoral Officer; • the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer; • an election officer. Leave of absence • N/A
Alberta	Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(*a*)-(*d*)] • A person is eligible to be nominated as a candidate if on the day his or her nomination paper is filed he or she: • is a Canadian citizen; • is of the full age of 18 years on polling day; • has been ordinarily resident in Alberta continuously from the day six months immediately preceding polling day; • is not disqualified from being nominated as a candidate under the Act or the *Senatorial Selection Act*. Ineligibility [E.A., s. 52(*e*), 52.1, 52.2] • Any person is ineligible if he or she is: • a member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada; • disqualified from membership of the Legislative Assembly or has been expelled from membership of the Legislative Assembly, and nomination day occurs within the eight-year period following the day on which the declaration of disqualification or expulsion was made; • a registered candidate or a chief financial officer who failed to file a financial statement within the eight-year period following the day on which the Speaker has laid a report to that effect before the Assembly; or within the five-year period following the day of filing where the statement has been filed with the Chief Electoral Officer. Leave of absence • N/A
British Columbia	Eligibility [E.A., s. 52(1)] • Any person may be a candidate if he or she: • is a Canadian citizen; • is 18 years of age or older on general voting day for the election; • has been a resident of British Columbia for at least six months immediately before the individual becomes a candidate; and • is not disqualified by the Act or any other enactment from voting in an election or from being nominated for, being elected to or holding office as a member of the Legislative Assembly, or be otherwise disqualified by law. Ineligibility • N/A Leave of absence [E.A., s. 67(1)-(2)] • If requested in writing by a candidate, the candidate's employer must grant the individual a leave without pay. The leave may be either full time or part time.

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate

Northwest Territories	Eligibility [E.A., s. 50(1)]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified as an elector on the day of filing his or her nomination paper.
	
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 51(1)-(3)]
	• Any person is ineligible if he or she:
	  • has been found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice at an election for the period of seven years after the date of being convicted;
	  • has been found guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice at an election for the period of five years after the date of being convicted;
	  • accepts or holds any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of the Northwest Territories, to which monetary remuneration is attached;
	  • is not qualified to vote;
	  • is imprisoned in a correctional institution;
	  • is a member of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory.
	
	Leave of absence
	• N/A

Yukon	Eligibility [E.A., s. 107(1)] • Any person may be a candidate if the person is qualified to vote at an election, notwithstanding that the person is not resident in the electoral district where the person seeks a nomination. Ineligibility [E.A., s. 108(1)] • Any person is ineligible if the person is ineligible to become a member and sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly. Leave of absence • N/A

Nunavut	Eligibility [E.A., s. 50(1)]
	• Any person may be a candidate if he or she is qualified as an elector on the day of filing his or her nomination paper.
	
	Ineligibility [E.A., s. 51(1)-(3)]
	• Any person is ineligible if he or she:
	  • has been found guilty of an offence that is a corrupt practice at an election for the period of seven years after the date of being convicted;
	  • has been found guilty of an offence that is an illegal practice at an election for the period of five years after the date of being convicted;
	  • accepts or holds any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of the Northwest Territories or of Nunavut to which monetary remuneration is attached;
	  • is not qualified to vote;
	  • is imprisoned in a correctional institution;
	  • is a member of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislative Assembly of a province or the Yukon Territory.
	
	Leave of absence

Jurisdiction	Right to be a candidate
	• N/A

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
Canada	Deposit Amount [C.E.A., s. 81(1)(*l*)] • The amount of $1 000 must be deposited with the returning officer at the same time as the nomination paper. Reimbursement [C.E.A., s. 84(3)(*a*)-(*d*)] • Where the candidate's return has been transmitted within the time provided therefor and the candidate has complied to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer, 50 percent of the deposit must be returned to the candidate's official agent. • Where the candidate receives at least 15 percent of the votes cast in an election, 50 percent of the deposit must be returned to the candidate's official agent. (This has been ruled unconstitutional.) • Where a candidate dies before the closing of all the polls, the deposit must be returned to the official agent or to such other person as may be determined by the Chief Electoral Officer. • In any other event, the full amount of the deposit belongs to Her Majesty in right of Canada. Number of signatures required [C.E.A., s. 80] • A prospective candidate must be nominated by at least 100 electors resident in the electoral district. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [C.E.A., s. 79(5), 85(2)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the Monday, the 21st day before polling day. Withdrawal of candidates [C.E.A., s. 88] • A candidate may withdraw at any time prior to 5:00 p.m. on nomination day by filing, in person, with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect signed by the candidate and attested by the signatures of two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district in which the candidate was nominated. • The deposit is then forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [C.E.A., s. 91(1)-(2)] • Where a candidate endorsed by a registered party dies during the period beginning on the fifth day before the close of nominations and ending at the close of polls on polling day, the returning officer must, after communicating with the Chief Electoral Officer, fix as the day for the nomination of candidates in that electoral district, the second Monday following the date of the candidate's death; • The new election day must be Monday, the 21st day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.
Newfoundland	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 70(1)(*c*)] • A nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of $100 in legal tender or a certified cheque made payable to the Chief Electoral Officer. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 73(2)-(3), 77(6)] • The amount is returned to the candidate where the candidate is eligible to be reimbursed in respect of his or her election expenses, where the writ is

Jurisdiction	**Nomination of a candidate**
	withdrawn, or where a candidate is acclaimed. • Where the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit is returned to the personal representative of the candidate. • A deposit that is not repayable to a candidate must be remitted by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Minister of Finance to be remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. • Where notice of the poll is cancelled and a candidate withdraws before the day fixed for nominations, the Minister of Finance must return to that candidate his or her deposit. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 68(1)(*a*)] • Ten or more electors qualified to vote in an electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for the electoral district by signing the nomination paper. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 59, 74(2)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is the 10th day before polling day. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 76(1)-(2)] • A candidate who is nominated may, not later than 48 hours before the opening of the poll, withdraw, by filing with the returning officer, a declaration in writing to that effect, signed by the candidate and attested by the signature of two qualified electors in the electoral district. • The deposit is then forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 77(1), 77(4)-(5)] • Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls on polling day, the returning officer must cancel notice of the poll and fix another day for the nomination of candidates. • The day fixed for nominations of candidates must be no more than 30 days and no less than 20 days after the death of the candidate. • The day fixed for polling day must be not later than 10 days after the close of nominations.
Prince Edward Island	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 37] • The nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of $200 in legal tender deposited with the returning officer, or by a certified cheque made payable to the Provincial Treasurer for that amount. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 42] • If the candidate is elected, received a number of votes not less than one-half of the number of votes polled in favour of the candidate elected, or dies before the close of the polls, the Provincial Treasurer must return the deposit to the candidate or to his or her personal representative. • In all other cases, the Provincial Treasurer must pay the candidate's deposit into the Operating Fund. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 37] • Any 10 or more persons, entitled to have their names registered on a list of

Jurisdiction	**Nomination of a candidate**
	electors for an electoral district for which a writ has been issued, may nominate a candidate at the election for the electoral district. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 40(1)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 4:00 p.m. on nomination day which must be Friday, the 17th day before ordinary polling day. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 43] • Before 4:00 p.m. on nomination day, a candidate officially nominated may appear before the returning officer and file with him or her a declaration that he or she withdraws as a candidate, whereupon he or she must be deemed not to have been officially nominated. • The deposit is then forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 45(2)] • If a candidate dies between the close of nominations and polling day, the date fixed for a new polling day must not be more than three months from the date of the death of the candidate.

Nova Scotia	Deposit
	Amount [E.A., s. 66(1)(*b*)]
	• The sum of $100 in legal tender or a certified cheque or money order for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance must be deposited with the returning officer.
	Reimbursement [E.A., s. 72]
	• The deposit must be returned to the candidate, his or her official agent or personal representative if the candidate:
	  • is elected;
	  • receives a number of votes equal to 15 percent of the total number of valid votes polled in the election and his or her official agent has been granted an interim certificate by the Chief Electoral Officer after filing a report of his or her expenses; or
	  • dies before the close of the poll.
	• In all other cases, the Minister of Finance must pay it into the Consolidated Fund of the Province.
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 66(1)]
	• Any five or more persons, qualified to have their names registered on the list of electors for a polling division of an electoral district for which a writ has been issued, may nominate a candidate at the election for the electoral district.
	Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 69(1)]
	• The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Tuesday, the 14th day before polling day.
	Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 73]
	• Before 1:00 p.m. on nomination day, a person officially nominated as a candidate may appear in person or by his or her official agent before the returning officer and file a declaration signed by either of them that the person withdraws as a candidate.

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	• The deposit is then forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 75(2)] • If an officially nominated candidate dies between the close of nominations and of the poll, the date fixed for a new polling day must be a Tuesday, not more than 45 days and not less than 36 days from the date of the death of the candidate.
New Brunswick	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 51(5)] • No nomination paper is valid nor must be acted upon when filed with the returning officer unless it is accompanied by a deposit of $100 in legal tender or a certified cheque for that amount made payable to the Minister of Finance. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 51(8)-(9)] • The deposit must be returned to the candidate if he or she is elected or if he or she has obtained a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes polled in favour of any candidate elected. • In the case of the death of any candidate after being nominated and before the closing of the poll, the deposit must be returned to the personal representatives of the candidate. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 51(1)] • Any 25 or more electors qualified to vote in the electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate for that electoral district. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 13(2), 52(1)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which must not be more than 21 days nor less than 11 days after the date of the writs. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 54(1)-(2)] • A candidate may withdraw at any time not later than 48 hours before the opening of the poll by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect, signed by himself or herself and attested by the signatures of two qualified electors in the electoral district. • The deposit is then forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 55(1)-(2)] • If a candidate dies after the close of nomination and before the poll has closed, the returning officer must countermand notice of the poll, and fix another day for the nomination of candidates. • Notice of the new day fixed for nomination must not be more than one month from the death of the candidate nor less than 20 days from the issue of the notice, and the new polling day must be the 17th day after the day fixed for the nomination.
Quebec	Deposit Amount • N/A Reimbursement • N/A

Jurisdiction	**Nomination of a candidate**
	Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 242] • A nomination paper must bear the signatures and addresses of at least 100 electors in the electoral division for which the nomination paper is filed. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 237] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 16th day preceding polling day. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 256] • A candidate may withdraw if he or she files a declaration to that effect with the returning officer, signed by himself or herself and by two electors of the electoral division in which he or she is a candidate. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 259] • Where a candidate dies between the 21st day preceding polling day and that of the close of the poll, polling day must be postponed. • Nomination papers must then be filed no later than the second Monday following the day of the death of the candidate, and the poll must take place on the second subsequent Monday.
Ontario	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 27(5), 27(5.1)] • A deposit of $200 must be handed to the returning officer at the time the nomination paper is filed. • The deposit may be paid in cash, by money order or by certified cheque made payable to the Chief Election Officer. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 27(6), 31(2)] • Where a candidate receives at least 10 percent of the valid ballots cast at the election, the deposit must, in the case of a cash deposit, be refunded to the candidate and, in the case of a cheque, be refunded to the issuer of the cheque. • The deposit of a candidate who dies before the close of the poll must be returned to the personal representative of the candidate. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 27(4)] • The nomination paper must be signed by, or accompanied by, at least 25 electors of the electoral district. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 9(*a*), 27(1)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Thursday not more than 42 days and not less than 14 days after the date of the writs of election. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 30] • A candidate may withdraw at any time between filing his or her nomination paper and polling day by delivering to the returning officer the prescribed notice of withdrawal signed by the candidate in the presence of a subscribing witness. • If a candidate withdraws after the close of nominations, his or her deposit is forfeited.

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 31(1)] • If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer must suspend the election and the Chief Election Officer must fix new days for the nomination of candidates and for polling.
Manitoba	Deposit Amount • N/A Reimbursement • N/A Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)] • Any 100 or more persons eligible to vote in an election in an electoral division may nominate a candidate in the election by signing a nomination paper. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 25(1)(*c*), 55(1)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 1:00 p.m. on nomination day which is a Tuesday, but not more than 29 days nor fewer than 14 days from the date of the writ. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 56(1)] • Any person nominated in an election may withdraw at any time prior to polling day by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing signed by the person and duly witnessed. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 60] • Where a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the poll, the returning officer must appoint new days for the close of nominations of candidates and for polling day. • The day appointed for the close of nominations must be the nearest day practicable after allowing the required time between the publication of the proclamation and the day appointed for the close of nominations.
Saskatchewan	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 46] • A nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of $100, which must be in Canadian currency and may be either in cash or in the form of a certified cheque drawn on a valid account in a chartered bank, trust company or credit union. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 47(1)-(2), 47(5)] • The deposit must be returned to the candidate: • if the candidate is elected; • if the candidate obtains at least 50 percent of the number of valid votes cast in favour of the candidate elected; • if the election is found void and set aside; or • if the returning officer refuses to issue a certificate of validity with respect to the nomination paper of the candidate. • If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the taking of the votes of the voters, the deposit is returned to the candidate's personal representative.

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	• A deposit must not be returned to a candidate unless the candidate and the candidate's business manager have complied with the requirements related to the candidate's election expenses return. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 44(2)] • Any four or more voters resident within the constituency in which the election is to take place may nominate a candidate by signing and filing with the returning officer a nomination paper. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 44(1), 31(3)(*b*)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day which must be a maximum of 17 days and a minimum of 11 days after the date on which the writ is issued and which must not be on a Sunday or a holiday. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 52(1), 52(4)] • A candidate who is nominated may withdraw at any time after his or her nomination and before the close of polling day by filing with the returning officer a written declaration. • The deposit is thereby forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 53(*a*)-(*b*)] • If a candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of polling day: • a new nomination day must be fixed, which must be the earliest practicable day following the required delay between the posting of the new election proclamation and the nomination day; • a polling day must be fixed, which must be 16 days after nomination day.
Alberta	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 55(1)(*e*), 56(1)] • A nomination paper filed with the returning officer must be accompanied by a deposit of $200. • A deposit must not be accepted unless it consists of: Bank of Canada notes; a certified cheque or certified bill of exchange; a bank or postal money order; or a combination of any of those forms. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 56(2)-(4)] • The deposit must be refunded to the candidate if he or she: is elected; obtains a number of votes equal to at least one-half of the total number of votes obtained by the candidate elected; or withdraws within 48 hours of the filing of his or her nomination paper. • If a candidate dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day, the deposit must be refunded to the candidate's personal representative. • A deposit that is not refunded must be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer for deposit to the General Revenue Fund. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)] • The nomination paper must be signed by any 25 or more electors of an electoral division. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 36(*c*), 55(1)(*f*)]

Jurisdiction	**Nomination of a candidate**
	• The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 14th day after the date of the writ. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 59(1)] • At any time after the filing of his or her nomination paper but not later than 48 hours before the opening of the polls on polling day, a candidate may withdraw by filing with the returning officer a declaration to that effect signed by the candidate and having his or her signature witnessed. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 60(*a*)-(*b*)] • If a candidate in an electoral division dies after being nominated and prior to the closing of the polling places on polling day: • the election for that electoral division must be discontinued; • the writ remains authority for the holding of a new election for the electoral division.
British Columbia	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 55(1)-(2)] • A nomination must be accompanied by a deposit of $100, and must be held by the Chief Electoral Officer. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 55(2)] • If the individual receives at least 15 percent of the total votes counted in the election, the nomination deposit is to be returned to the financial agent of the individual. • If the individual dies before the close of general voting for the election, the nomination deposit is to be returned to his or her financial agent or to another person determined by the Chief Electoral Officer • In other cases, the nomination deposit is forfeited and is to be paid to the consolidated revenue fund. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 53(1)] • A nomination must be made by at least 25 voters for the electoral district for which the election is being held. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 56(1)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 1:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 15th day after the election is called. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64(1)-(2)] • At any time up until 48 hours before the start of general voting, a candidate may withdraw from the election by delivering a signed withdrawal to the district electoral officer. The candidate's signature must be witnessed by at least one other individual who must sign the withdrawal as witness. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 65(1), 65(2)(*a*)] • If a candidate dies before the end of the nomination period, the nomination period ends on whichever of the following is later: • the end of the nomination period, which is the 15th day after the election is called; • 1:00 p.m. on the 6th day after the date of death.

Jurisdiction	Nomination of a candidate
	• If a candidate dies between the end of the nomination period and the close of general voting, the original election proceedings are cancelled and election proceedings must be started again.
Northwest Territories	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 56] • A deposit of $200 in legal tender or money order, certified cheque or Northern Stores or Co-op draft payable to the Government of the Northwest Territories must be given to the returning officer at the time of filing of a nomination paper. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 59] • The deposit must be returned: to the elected candidate and to the candidate who obtains a number of votes at least equal to one-half of the votes polled in favour of the elected candidate; or to the candidate if the writ of election for the electoral district is withdrawn. • If the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit must be returned to the estate of the candidate. • In other cases, the deposit must belong to the Government of the Northwest Territories. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 52(1)] • The nomination paper must be signed by at least 15 or more electors in an electoral district in which an election is to be held. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 52(2)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is a Monday, the 35th day before polling day. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64] • A candidate who has been nominated at an election may withdraw at any time before 8:00 p.m. on Monday, the 35th day before polling day, by filing, in person, with the returning officer or the person who received the nomination of the candidate paper, a declaration signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district. • The deposit of a candidate who withdraws is forfeited. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 67(1), 67(3), 67(5)] • Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls: • the returning officer must after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which is the third Monday after the death of the candidate; • a new day for polling must be fixed which is Monday, the 35th day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.
Yukon	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 114(1)(*g*)] • A nomination paper must be accompanied by a deposit of $200 in the form of Bank of Canada notes, a certified cheque drawn on a Canadian chartered bank, a money order, or any combination thereof.

Jurisdiction	**Nomination of a candidate**
	Reimbursement [E.A., s. 116(2)] • The deposit must be refunded to every candidate who receives a number of votes that is no less than 25 percent of the number of votes received by the candidate who is returned as elected. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 113(1)] • The nomination paper must be signed by any 25 or more persons qualified as electors. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 110(1), 118] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination day, which is the 10th day after the issue of the writ. Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 132] • A candidate who has been officially nominated at an election may withdraw at any time prior to 2:00 p.m. on the 13th day after the issue of the writ by filing, in person, with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect signed by the candidate and attested by the signatures of two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district. Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 129-130] • Where any candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls: • the returning officer must after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which must be a Monday not more than 30 days from the death of the candidate, nor less than 20 days from the issue of the notice; and • a new day for polling must be fixed, which must be the 21st day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates.
Nunavut	Deposit Amount [E.A., s. 56] • A deposit of $200 in legal tender or money order, certified cheque or Northern Stores or Co-op draft payable to the Government of Nunavut must be given to the returning officer at the time of filing of a nomination paper. Reimbursement [E.A., s. 59] • The deposit must be returned: to the elected candidate and to the candidate who obtains a number of votes at least equal to one-half of the votes polled in favour of the elected candidate; or to the candidate if the writ of election for the electoral district is withdrawn. • If the candidate dies before the closing of the poll, the deposit must be returned to the estate of the candidate. • In other cases, the deposit must belong to the Government of Nunavut. Number of signatures required [E.A., s. 52(1)] • The nomination paper must be signed by any 15 or more electors in an electoral district in which an election is to be held. Deadline for submission of a nomination paper [E.A., s. 52(2)] • The deadline to submit a nomination paper is fixed at 2:00 p.m. on nomination

Jurisdiction	**Nomination of a candidate**

	day, which is a Monday, the 35th day before polling day.
	Withdrawal of candidates [E.A., s. 64]
	• A candidate who has been nominated at an election may withdraw at any time before 8:00 p.m. on Monday, the 35th day before polling day, by filing, in person, with the returning officer or the person who received the nomination of the candidate paper, a declaration signed by the candidate and witnessed by two electors who are qualified to vote in the electoral district.
	• The deposit of a candidate who withdraws is forfeited.
	Death of a nominated candidate [E.A., s. 67(1), 67(3), 67(5)]
	• Where a candidate dies after the close of the nominations and before the closing of the polls:
	  • the returning officer after consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer must fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which is the third Monday after the death of the candidate; and
	  • a new day for polling must be fixed, which is Monday, the 35th day after the new day fixed for the nomination of candidates

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
Canada	Application for registration [C.E.A., s. 24(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must register any political party that files with him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the party, setting out: • the full name of the party; • the short form of the party name or the abbreviation; • the names and addresses of the leader of the party, the officers, the auditor, and the chief agent; • the address of the office; and • the names, addresses and signatures of one hundred electors who are members of the party. Effective date of registration [C.E.A., s. 24(3)] • The party must be registered: • if the application for registration is filed within the period commencing with the day following polling day at one general election and terminating on the 60th day before the issue of writs for the next general election, on the day after the party has officially nominated candidates in 50 electoral districts at the next general election; or • if the application for registration is filed within the period commencing with the 59th day before the issue of writs for a general election and terminating on polling day at that election, on the day after the party has officially nominated candidates in 50 electoral districts at the general election next following the general election falling within that period. Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [C.E.A., s. 24(4)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party where, in the case of an application for registration: • the Chief Electoral Officer is of the opinion that the name, the short form or the abbreviation of the name, or the logo of the party is likely to be confused with the one, as the case may be, of a registered party, or another political party the application for registration of which was made first in time and the leader of which has not been informed that the party cannot be registered; or • the name of the party includes the word "independent". Reasons for deletions [C.E.A., s. 28(1)-(2), 26(1), 31(3), 33(2), 34(1), 42(1), 44(1), 46(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may delete from the registry: • at a general election, on or after the 11th day after the date of issue of the writs, any registered party that has failed to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing signed by the leader of the party confirming or bringing up to date the information contained in the application and designating those representatives the leader wishes to endorse candidates at the election; • at any time, any registered party that has failed to: • file a report setting out any of the information or material provided by the party that ceases to be applicable; • file a statement within six months after the end of every calendar year confirming the information relating to the party; • file a notification setting out the names and addresses of all agents of the party other than the chief agent; • notify the Chief Electoral Officer within 30 days that a person ceases to be

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	a chief agent or that a new chief agent is appointed; • appoint a new auditor within 30 days of an auditor ceasing to hold that office; • transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer in respect of each fiscal period of the party, a return of the party's receipts and expenses, other than election expenses in relation to a general election; • transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer a return in respect of election expenses incurred by the party in relation to the election. • The Chief Electoral Officer must, on the close of nominations at a general election, delete from the registry any registered party that did not at the close of nominations have candidates in at least fifty of the electoral districts. [This provision was ruled unconstitutional]. Voluntary deletion from registry [C.E.A., s. 30(1)] • A registered party may, at any time other than during a general election, apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to delete the party from the registry. Withdrawal of application by a political party [C.E.A., s. 32(1)] • An application for registration may be withdrawn at any time prior to the registration becoming effective by sending the Chief Electoral Officer a request to that effect signed by the leader of the party. Merging of registered parties • N/A
Newfoundland	Application for registration [E.A., s. 278(2), 278(4)] • A political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for registration in the register of political parties if it: • has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts in the most recent general election; • has nominated candidates in at least 12 of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or • other than during a campaign period, has provided the Chief Electoral Officer with names, addresses and signatures of 1 000 persons who are eligible to vote in an election. • Its application must set out: • the full name of the political party; • the political party name or abbreviation; • the names of the leader, the principal officers, all persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers responsible for each depository; • the addresses of the place where records of the political party are maintained and the place to which communications may be addressed; • the names and addresses of the chief financial officer, the auditor, every chartered bank, trust company or other financial institution that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits; and • an audited statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party. Effective date of registration • N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 278(6)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if the name of the party includes the word "non-affiliated" or if in his or her opinion the name or the abbreviation of the name of the party so nearly resembles those of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with the registered party. Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 280(1)(*b*), 280(2), 303, 304(1)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a party which is unable to certify to the Chief Electoral Officer that it continues to meet the criteria for registration. • The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a party where it does not nominate candidates at a general election or where the party fails to notify the Chief Electoral Officer in writing within 30 days of the alteration of information contained in the application for registration; • The Chief Electoral Officer may deregister a party which fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement together with the auditor's report on or before April 1 in each year or within six months after polling day. Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 280(1)(*a*)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a party on an application by the party. Withdrawal of application by a political party • N/A Merging of registered parties • N/A

Prince Edward Island	Application for registration [E.A., s. 24(1)-(2), 24(10)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must register any political party that:
	  • held at least one seat in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election;
	  • endorsed at least 10 nominated candidates in the most recent general election;
	  • endorses at least 10 nominated candidates following the date of a writ of election for a general election; or
	  • at any time, except between the date a writ of election and polling day, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of persons who represent 0.35 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election and who are currently eligible to vote in an election.
	• The party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out:
	  • the full name of the party;
	  • the party name or the abbreviation of the party name;
	  • the names and addresses of the leader or acting leader, and the officers of the party;
	  • the address of the office of the party where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed.
	• Every political party applying for registration must pay a registration fee of $1 000 at the time of application.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 24(4)] • A registration of a political party has effect: • if the application for registration is filed at a general election not later than Saturday, the 23rd day before ordinary polling day, commencing on the day on which the party is registered; or • if the application for registration is filed at any other time, commencing at the general election next following the day on which the party is registered. Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 24(5)(*b*)-(*c*)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party where he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation of the name of the party so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with that registered party. • The name of the party includes the word "independent". Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 24(8)-(9)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, at a general election on or after the 21st day before polling day, delete from the register any registered party that has not before Saturday the 23rd day before polling day filed with the Chief Electoral Officer a statement in writing signed by the leader of the party confirming or bringing up to date the information contained in the application for registration of the party. Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 24(11)(*a*)] • The Chief Electoral Officer may by notice to the address of the office of the party cancel the registration of a political party on application by the authorized officers of the party. Withdrawal of application by a political party • N/A Merging of registered parties • N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	Application for registration [E.A., s. 131, 133(1)] • A political party is qualified for registration if it: • is the party of which the Premier is Leader; • is the party of the Leader of the Official Opposition; • presented at least 10 candidates at the last general election; or • is a party whose leader was elected by a convention, which has district associations in at least 10 electoral districts and that undertakes to present official candidates in at least 10 electoral districts at the next general election. • The Chief Electoral Officer must register any qualified political party that files with him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the party setting out: • the full name of the party; • the party name or the abbreviation, if any; • the names and addresses of the party leader and officers; and • the address to which communications intended for the party may be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the party, are maintained.

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties

	Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 137(6)]
	• A political party must be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the registry by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 132]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party where:
	  • he or she is of the opinion that the name or the abbreviation of the party so nearly resembles those of another established political party as to be likely confused therewith; or
	  • the name of the party includes the word "independent".
	Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 140, 141]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must cancel the registration of a registered party if it does not present candidates in at least 10 electoral districts, or whose number of candidates falls below 10 before polling day, in any general election.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered political party which fails to furnish the information required for updating the various registries or fails to comply with any provision of the *Political Process Financing Act*.
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 139(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must, upon written application signed by the leader of a registered political party, cancel the registration of such party.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party
	• N/A
	Merging of registered parties
	• N/A

Quebec	Application for registration [E.A., s. 47, 48]
	• A party which undertakes, through its leader, to present official candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions at any general election may apply for authorization.
	• The application must be accompanied with the names, addresses and signatures of at least 25 electors per electoral division in 20 electoral divisions who declare that they are members or supporters of the party and in favour of the application for authorization.
	• The application must also be accompanied with a deposit of $500, refundable upon the filing of the first financial report of the party or upon the filing of the closing financial report.
	• The application must also set out:
	  • the name of the party;
	  • the address to which communications intended for the party must be sent;
	  • the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to contributions the party will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept;
	  • the name, address and telephone number of the party's official representative, and those of his or her delegates, if any;
	  • the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader and of two officers of the party;
	  • the addresses of not more than two permanent offices of the party, where

Jurisdiction	**Registration/Authorization of political parties**
	applicable. Effective date of registration • N/A Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 50] • The Chief Electoral Officer must refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party includes the word "independent". • He or she must also refuse to authorize a party if the name of the party is substantially the same as that of an authorized party or of a party that has ceased to be an authorized party, and is likely to mislead the electors as to which party they are supporting. Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 68-69] • The Chief Electoral Officer may withdraw the authorization of an authorized party which does not furnish him or her with the information required for the purposes of updating the registers, or which does not comply with provisions of the Act regarding the auditor, or whose official representative does not comply with provisions of the Act regarding expenses and loans of entities, or financial reports. • The Chief Electoral Officer must withdraw the authorization of a party which does not present official candidates in at least 20 electoral divisions at a general election or the number of whose official candidates at the election falls below the required minimum. Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 67] • The Chief Electoral Officer may, upon the written application of the leader, withdraw the authorization of a party or of any of its party authorities. Withdrawal of application by a political party • N/A Merging of registered parties [E.A., s. 53, 54(5), 57] • Where authorized parties wish to merge, their leaders must so advise the Chief Electoral Officer. • The merger notice must be accompanied with a copy of a resolution to that effect made in conformity with the by-laws of each party concerned and certified by two or more officers of each of the parties. • The Chief Electoral Officer must publish a notice of any merger in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* and in at least one newspaper published in Quebec and circulated in all parts of Quebec.

Ontario	Application for registration [E.F.A., s. 10(2)-(3)]
	• A political party is qualified to be registered if it:
	  • nominates candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral districts following the issue of a writ for a general election; or
	  • at any time other than a campaign period and within one year of the Chief Election Officer making a determination that the name of the political party and the abbreviation, if any, is registrable, provides the Chief Election Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of 10 000 persons who are eligible to vote in an election, and endorse the registration of the political party.
	• The Chief Election Officer must register any political party that is qualified to be

Jurisdiction	**Registration/Authorization of political parties**

	registered and that files an application for registration setting out:
	• the full name of the political party;
	• the political party name or abbreviation;
	• the names of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, the signing officers, and all persons authorized to accept contributions;
	• the addresses of the place or places in Ontario where records of the party are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;
	• the names and addresses of every bank, trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the party; and
	• a statement of the assets and liabilities of the party.
	
	Effective date of registration
	• N/A
	
	Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 10(5)]
	• The Chief Election Officer must not register a political party if:
	  • its name includes the word "independent" or "indépendant" in any form; or
	  • in his or her opinion, the resemblance between the name or abbreviation of the name of the party and the name, abbreviation of the name or nickname of another political party is so close that confusion is likely.
	
	Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 12(2)(*a*)]
	• The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party where:
	  • no registered constituency association of that party nominates a candidate at a general election;
	  • the registered party fails to notify the Chief Election Officer in writing of any change in the party's information in the register, or give notice in writing to the Chief Election Officer when a new chief financial officer has been appointed; or
	  • the chief financial officer of the political party fails to file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement on or before the 31st day of May in each year or within six months after polling day.
	
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 12(1)(*a*)]
	• The Chief Election Officer may deregister a registered party on an application by the registered party.
	
	Withdrawal of application by a political party
	• N/A
	
	Merging of registered parties
	• N/A

Manitoba	Application for registration [E.F.A., s. 12, 11(1)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must register a political party upon being satisfied that the political party's application for registration and financial statements are complete and accurate, and if:
	  • the party holds four or more seats in the Assembly; or
	  • where the political party applies for registration during a general election:

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	• the political party held four or more seats in the Assembly immediately before the date of issue of the writs for the general election; or • has endorsed five or more candidates in the general election; or • the political party files with the Chief Electoral Officer, before the beginning of an election period of an election or by-election, a complete and accurate petition for registration signed by not fewer than 2 500 persons who were eligible voters during the most recent general election, and the petition is approved by the Chief Electoral Officer before the beginning of the election period. • The application for registration must set out: • the name of the political party and the abbreviation; • the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the leader, the chief financial officer, the president and the auditor. • The application must also be accompanied by an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities. Effective date of registration [E.F.A., s. 16(1)] • The effective date of registration of a political party is the later of: • the date on which the political party files with the Chief Electoral Officer its application for registration and audited financial statement for the purpose of receiving contributions in respect of which tax receipts may be issued ; and • the date on which the party files with the Chief Electoral Officer such clarifying or verifying information as may be required. Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.A., s. 15] • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if: • the name of the political party, the abbreviation of the name or the logo includes the word "Independent" or any abbreviation of the word "Independent"; or • in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the name of the party, the abbreviation of the name or the logo so nearly resembles those of a registered political party as to be likely to cause confusion. Reasons for deletions [E.F.A., s. 19(2)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a registered political party where it: • fails to file any statement or return; • fails to file any information reasonably required to clarify or verify the information contained in a statement or return filed by the party; • fails to appoint a chief financial officer; • adopts a new name, abbreviation or logo which is prohibited; or • has endorsed fewer than five candidates in the most recent general election. Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.A., s. 19(1)] • Upon application for deregistration by the leader, the chief financial officer and the president of a registered political party, the Chief Electoral Officer may deregister the party. Withdrawal of application by a political party • N/A

Jurisdiction	**Registration/Authorization of political parties**
	Merging of registered parties • N/A

Saskatchewan	Application for registration [E.A., s. 224(1)-(3)]
	• Every political party that wishes to be registered must submit to the Chief Electoral Officer an application, signed by the leader of the party, setting out:
	  • the full name of the political party;
	  • any abbreviation of the name;
	  • the name and address of the leader, the officers, the auditor and the chief official agent;
	  • the address of the office of the political party where its records are maintained and where documents may be delivered;
	  • the written consent of the auditor to act as auditor;
	  • an audited financial statement, including a statement of assets and liabilities; and
	  • a written statement that its primary purpose is to field candidates for election as members.
	• An application for registration must be accompanied by a complete and accurate petition for registration signed by not fewer than 2 500 voters, 1 000 of whom must reside in at least 10 different constituencies, with a minimum of 100 voters in each of those constituencies.
	• A political party may apply to be registered at any time during the period commencing on the day fixed for the return to a writ for a general election and ending on the day that is five days after the issue of the writ commencing the next general election.
	
	Effective date of registration
	• N/A
	
	Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 225(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if:
	  • he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation so closely resembles the name or an abbreviation of another registered political party that it is likely to be confused with the other registered political party;
	  • he or she is of the opinion that the name or abbreviation is or was the name or abbreviation of a political party that merged or amalgamated with another political party; or
	  • the name includes the word "independent" or an abbreviation of that word.
	
	Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 227(1)(*b*)-(*c*)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must delete any registered political party from the register if:
	  • at the close of nominations at a general election, the party endorses fewer than 10 candidates; or
	  • the registered political party fails to comply with those sections of the Act to maintain an office in Saskatchewan, to update information at election time, to appoint a chief official agent, to audit its financial reports by auditor, to refuse contributions by non-Canadians, annual returns, election expenses return, tax receipts or obstruction.
	
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 227(1)(*a*)]

Jurisdiction	**Registration/Authorization of political parties**
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must delete any registered political party from the register if the leader of the party sends a written notice stating that the party does not wish to remain registered. Withdrawal of application by a political party • N/A Merging of registered parties • N/A

Alberta	Application for registration [E.F.C.D.A., s. 6(1), 5(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must register any political party that is qualified to be registered and that files with him or her an application for registration setting out:
	  • the full name of the political party;
	  • the political party name or the abbreviation;
	  • the names of the leader, the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers;
	  • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed;
	  • the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as depositories for contributions made to that political party;
	  • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party.
	• A political party is qualified to be registered if it:
	  • held a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly following the most recent election;
	  • endorsed candidates nominated in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions in the most recent general election;
	  • endorses candidates in at least 50 percent of the electoral divisions following the issue of a writ of election for a general election; or
	  • at any time, other than during a campaign period, provides the Chief Electoral Officer with the names, addresses and signatures of persons who:
	    • represent 0.3 percent of the number of electors eligible to vote at the last general election;
	    • are currently eligible to vote in an election; and
	    • request the registration of that political party.
	Effective date of registration
	• N/A
	Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.F.C.D.A., s. 6(3), 5(3)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if:
	  • the name or the abbreviation of the applying party so nearly resembles the name or abbreviation of a registered party as to be likely to be confused with that registered party; or
	  • the proposed name or abbreviation is unacceptable to the Chief Electoral Officer for any other reason.
	• A political party must not be registered unless the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that prior to filing an application for registration the party has established a non-profit corporation or trust as a foundation for the purposes of receiving and managing the assets.

Jurisdiction	**Registration/Authorization of political parties**

	Reasons for deletions [E.F.C.D.A., s. 9(4), 9(3)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a political party if:
	  • he or she is of the opinion that a party is no longer qualified to be registered;
	  • the party obtained registration on the basis of an application that was false in any material particular;
	  • the chief financial officer fails to file with the Chief Electoral Officer an annual audited financial statement of the party for the previous year, or a financial statement relating to an election during a campaign period.
	
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.F.C.D.A., s. 9(1)(*a*)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer may cancel the registration of a registered party on application by the registered party.
	
	Withdrawal of application by a political party
	• N/A
	
	Merging of registered parties
	• N/A

British Columbia	Application for registration [E.A., s. 155(3)]
	• An application for registration must include the following:
	  • the full name of the political party;
	  • the usual name of the political party if it differs from the full name, and any abbreviations, acronyms or other names used;
	  • the name, abbreviation or acronym by which the political party proposes to be identified on ballot papers;
	  • the names of the leader of the political party, the principal officers, and the signing officers responsible for each account;
	  • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed;
	  • the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the political party;
	  • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the political party;
	  • a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the political party as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities;
	  • a solemn declaration of a principal officer of the organization that it has as a primary purpose the fielding of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly;
	  • any other information required to be included by regulation.
	
	Effective date of registration [E.A., s. 158(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must determine whether a political party meets the requirements for registration within 30 days after the application is received, unless:
	  • an election is called after the application is received but before the determination is completed, in which case the determination must be completed within 30 days after general voting day for the election;
	  • the application is received after an election is called but before 30 days after general voting day for the election, in which case the determination must be completed after voting day and within 60 days after voting day.

Jurisdiction	**Registration/Authorization of political parties**

	Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 156(1)-(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must not register a political party if:
	  • the party's name includes the word "independent" or "non-affiliated" or, in his or her opinion, could otherwise reasonably indicate that a candidate representing the party is not affiliated with a party;
	  • includes any matter that is prohibited from being included on a ballot;
	  • in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, any of the forms of identification is likely to be confused with another party that: is currently registered; has an earlier application for registration pending before the Chief Electoral Officer; or was registered at any time during the previous 10 years.
	Reasons for deletions [E.A., s. 168(1)-(2)]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must deregister a political party following a general election if, for that general election and the immediately preceding general election, it was not represented by at least two candidates in one of the general elections, except if a candidate representing it in the current general election is elected.
	Voluntary deletion from registry [E.A., s. 164(1)]
	• A registered political party may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer for deregistration.
	Withdrawal of application by a political party
	• N/A
	Merging of registered parties
	• N/A

Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	Application for registration [E.A., s. 46-47] • Any organization that has as its primary purpose the promotion of candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly may apply to the Chief Electoral Officer to be a registered political party. • An application for registration must be made in the prescribed form and must be subscribed by the signatures of at least 100 members of the organization who are qualified to vote in an election under the Act. Effective date of registration • N/A Reason not to register/prohibitions against registration [E.A., s. 48] • The Chief Electoral Officer must not register an organization as a political party if in his or her opinion the name is likely to cause confusion with another registered political party. Reasons for deletions • N/A Voluntary deletion from registry • N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration/Authorization of political parties
	Withdrawal of application by a political party • N/A Merging of registered parties • N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A

New Brunswick	[E.A., s. 130, 134, 135, 137(6), 148]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a registry of district associations.
	• No district association other than one associated with a registered political party must be registered, and no more than one district association of any registered political party may be registered for any electoral district.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must register any district association that files with him or her an application for registration signed by the leader of the registered political party associated with that association setting out:
	  • the full name of the district association;
	  • the district association name or the abbreviation, if any;
	  • the address to which communications intended for the district association may be addressed and where its books, records and accounts, including those pertaining to contributions to and expenditures by the district association, are maintained; and
	  • the names and addresses of the officers of the district association.
	• A district association must be deemed to have become registered when it is entered in the appropriate registry maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The registered district associations must, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer with the information required for updating the various registries provided for under the Act and on receipt of such information the Chief Electoral Officer must amend the appropriate registry accordingly.

Quebec	[E.A., s. 52, 65]
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must grant authorization to a party authority upon a written application of the leader of the authorized party or of the person designated in writing by the leader, and upon production of the following information:
	  • the name of the party authority;
	  • the address to which communications intended for the party authority must be sent;
	  • the addresses where the books and accounts pertaining to the contributions it will receive and the expenses it will incur are to be kept;
	  • the name, address and telephone number of the official representative of the party authority.
	• Every authorized entity must, without delay, furnish the Chief Electoral Officer, in writing, with the information required for updating the registers.

Ontario	[E.F.A., s. 11(2), 11(4)]
	• The Chief Election Officer must maintain a register of constituency associations and must register therein any constituency association of a registered party that files an application for registration with the Chief Election Officer.
	• The application must set out:
	  • the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party by which it is endorsed;
	  • the address of the place or places in Ontario where records of the constituency association are maintained and of the place in Ontario to which communications may be addressed;
	  • the names of the principal officers of the constituency association, the chief

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	financial officer, all the persons authorized to accept contributions, and the signing officers; • the names and addresses of every bank listed in the *Bank Act* (Canada), trust corporation or other financial institution in Ontario that is lawfully entitled to accept deposits to be used by the constituency association as the depositories for all contributions made to that constituency association; and • a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a date not earlier than 90 days prior to the date of its application for registration attested to by the chief financial officer. • Where any of the information in the application for registration is altered, the registered constituency association must notify in writing the Chief Election Officer within 30 days of any such alteration and, upon receipt of any such notice, the Chief Election Officer must vary the register of constituency associations accordingly.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	[E.F.C.D.A., s. 7(2), 7(4)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must maintain a register of constituency associations and must register in it any constituency association of a registered party or of an independent member in an electoral division that files with him or her an application for registration. • The application must set out: • the full name of the constituency association and of the registered party or independent member endorsing the constituency association; • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and of the place to which communications may be addressed; • the names of the principal officers, the chief financial officer, and the signing officers; • the names and addresses of the financial institutions to be used as the depositories for all contributions made to the constituency association; • a statement of the assets and liabilities as of the date not earlier than 90 days prior to the date of its application for registration attested to by the chief financial officer. • When there is any change in the information required to be provided, the registered constituency association must notify the Chief Electoral Officer in writing within 60 days of the alteration and on receipt of the notice the Chief Electoral Officer must vary the register accordingly.
British Columbia	[E.A., s. 157(2)-(4), 159(1)] • In order to be registered, a constituency association must: file with the Chief Electoral Officer an application for registration; appoint a financial agent; and appoint an auditor. • The application for registration must be signed by two principal officers of the constituency association and must include: • the full name of the constituency association; • the name of the registered political party of which the constituency association is the local organization or the independent member of the Legislative Assembly that it is formed to support; • the address of the place or places where records are maintained and to which communications may be addressed; • the names of the principal officers and the signing officers;

Jurisdiction	Registration of local associations
	- the names and addresses of the auditor, the financial agent, and the savings institutions to be used by the constituency association; - as applicable: a statement signed by a principal officer of the registered political party that the constituency association is the local organization of the political party; or a statement signed by the independent member of the Legislative Assembly supported by the constituency association that the member endorses the application; - a statement of the assets and liabilities of the constituency association as of a date not earlier than 90 days before the date the application is submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer; - a solemn declaration of the financial agent of the constituency association as to the accuracy of the statement of assets and liabilities; - any other information required to be included by regulation. • If an application is made in conjunction with an application for registration for a political party, the constituency association must not be registered until after the political party is registered. • If there is any change in the information for a registered political party or for a registered constituency association, the organization must file with the Chief Electoral Officer notice of the change within 60 days after it occurs.
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A

Quebec	[E.A., s. 457.2-457.6]
	• Only an elector or a group not endowed with legal personality and composed in the majority of natural persons who are qualified electors may apply for authorization as a private intervenor.
	• An application for authorization must be filed at the office of the returning officer of the electoral division during the period extending from the twenty-seventh to the thirteenth day preceding polling day.
	• The returning officer must issue the authorization without delay.
	• An application made by an elector must:
	  • indicate his or her name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number;
	  • declare that he or she is a qualified elector;
	  • declare that he or she does not intend to directly promote or oppose any candidate or party; that he or she is not a member of any party; that he or she is not acting directly or indirectly on behalf of any candidate or party; that he or she does not belong to a group that has obtained an authorization as a private intervenor for a similar purpose or whose application for authorization is pending;
	  • state the purpose of the matter of public interest on which he or she intends to express his or her views.
	• A group that applies for authorization must:
	  • indicate its name, address, telephone number, date of formation and objects;
	  • indicate the name, domiciliary address and telephone number of its leaders;
	  • indicate the actual or approximate number of members of the group and declare that the majority of the members are qualified electors;
	  • indicate the name, date of birth, domiciliary address and telephone number of the elector who is to act as the representative of the group;
	  • declare that: the group does not intend to directly promote or oppose any candidate or party; the group is not acting directly or indirectly on behalf of any candidate or party; the representative of the group is not a member of any party; no member of the group has obtained an authorization as a private intervenor for a similar purpose or made an application for authorization that is pending;
	  • state briefly the purpose of the application.

Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	[E.A., s. 240(1)-(3), 240(5), 229(1)] • An individual or organization who wishes to become a registered sponsor must file an application with the Chief Electoral Officer. • An application must include: • the full name of the applicant and, in the case of an applicant organization that has a different usual name, this usual name;

Jurisdiction	Registration of third parties
	- the full address of the applicant; - in the case of an applicant organization, the names of the principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, of the principal members of the organization; - an address at which notices and communications will be accepted as served on or otherwise delivered to the individual or organization; - a telephone number at which the applicant can be contacted; - any other information required by regulation to be included. • An application must: - be signed by the individual applicant, or in the case of an applicant organization, by two principal officers of the organization or, if there are no principal officers, by two principal members of the organization; and - be accompanied by a solemn declaration of an individual who signed the application that the applicant: is not prohibited from being registered because he or she exceeded an election advertising limit or failed to file an election advertising disclosure report; and does not intend to sponsor election advertising for any purpose related to circumventing the provisions of the Act limiting the value of election expenses that may be incurred by a candidate or registered political party. • As soon as practicable after receiving an application, if satisfied that the requirements of the Act are met by an applicant, the Chief Electoral Officer must register the applicant as a registered sponsor in the register.
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

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CIRC - CBCA Build Procedure

Notification of data ready should come at the end of each month. If it goes past the end of the month please contact Robert Lang.

Notification should include the following information:

- Update Date
- Date of QC on CVR
- UNIX Build Date
- The location of the TAR file

Once this information is received follow these instructions:

1. FTP, using the binary method, the TAR file to the server where the build is to take place. It is best that this not be located on the actual data directory.
2. Extract the files from the TAR file using the command *tar -xvf fileanme.tar* into a temporary file system. I suggest the following (?:\dataprep).
3. Once the files have been extracted run the "pubdate" program on the file system. The command is pubdate . <- *make sure to include the period and you are located in the ?:\dataprep directory.*
4. Once pubdate is finished copy the files into the live data directory. Build time should be about 6 hours.
5. Once the update is completed contact Robert Lang in Editorial for QA.

For the Browse wheels do the following.

Author: David Williams
Date: Sept 7/2000

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PART G ELECTION FINANCING

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Jurisdiction	**Contributions**

Canada	Definition [C.E.A., s. 229(3)]
	• Where a contribution for the use of a candidate is made by any local association of a political party, a contribution means a loan, advance, deposit or gift.
	Limit on the amount contributed
	• N/A
	Restrictions on the source [C.E.A., s. 217.1(1)]
	• No person or registered party must accept or use contributions from:
	  • a person who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident within the meaning of the *Immigration Act*;
	  • a corporation or an association that does not carry on business in Canada;
	  • a trade union that does not hold bargaining rights for employees in Canada;
	  • any foreign political party; or
	  • a foreign government or an agent of a foreign government.
	Anonymous contributions [C.E.A., s. 217(4)]
	• Where an official agent cannot determine the class and name of the donor, he or she must forthwith pay to the Receiver General, by a cheque, money order or the like made payable to the Receiver General and forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer, an amount of money equal to the amount so received.

Newfoundland	Definition [E.A., s. 269(1)(*e*), 282(4)]
	• A contribution means services, money or other property donated to support a political purpose.
	• The following are not considered as contributions:
	  • an annual amount of not more than $25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party;
	  • an amount of not more than $50 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature;
	  • the donation by a natural person of his or her personal services, talents or expertise, or the use of his or her vehicle or other personal property and the product of that donation, where it is given freely and not as part of his or her work in the service of an employer; and
	  • a donation, other than a donation of money, for political purpose made by a person, where: the donation is made out of the property or undertaking of that person; the total value of all the donations made by that person in a calendar year is less than $100; and the person is not reimbursed or rewarded in any way for having made the donation.
	Limit on the amount contributed
	• N/A
	Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 282(1)-(2)]
	• Contributions to registered parties and candidates must be made only by natural persons individually, or by corporations and trade unions, individually.
	• Contributions may be made by natural persons, whether or not they are resident in the province, corporations whether or not they carry on business in the province or trade unions whether or not they hold bargaining rights for employees in the province.

Jurisdiction	Contributions
	Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 283] • An anonymous contribution greater than $100 received by a registered party or candidate must not be used or expended, and must be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established. • Where a contributor's identity cannot be established, the contribution must be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer who must remit the amount to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Prince Edward Island	Definition [E.E.A., s. 1] • Contribution does not include any voluntary unpaid labour; any service actually performed for any registered party or candidate by an individual voluntarily, so long as such individual does not receive from his or her employer or from any person, corporation or trade union pursuant to an arrangement with the individual's employer, compensation in excess of that which he or she would normally receive during the period such service was performed; and any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a registered party or candidate for purposes other than the ones set forth regarding registration. Limit on the amount contributed • N/A Restrictions on the source [E.E.A., s. 11(1)] • Contributions to registered parties and registered candidates may be made only by persons individually, corporations and trade unions. Anonymous contributions [E.E.A., s. 12] • Any contribution from an anonymous donor received by a registered party or registered candidate must not be used or expended, but must be paid over to the Operating Fund.
Nova Scotia	N/A

New Brunswick	Definition [P.P.F.A., s. 1(1), 2(1)]
	• A contribution means services, money or other property donated to a political party, an association or a person to support the political purposes of a political party, association or candidate.
	• The following are not considered contributions under the Act:
	  • the donation by an individual of his or her personal services, talents or expertise, or the use of his or her vehicle and the product of that donation, where it is given freely and not as part of his or her work in the service of an employer;
	  • amounts paid to a registered political party or candidate under any Act;
	  • a loan granted for political purposes at the current rate of interest in the market at the time it is granted;
	  • an annual amount of not more than $25 paid by a person as dues for membership in a political party;
	  • an amount of not more than $25 in each case paid as registration fees at political conventions;
	  • an amount of not more than $10 in each case paid as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature;
	  • a donation, other than a donation of money, for political purposes made by any person if: the donation is made out of the property or undertaking of that person; the total value of all such donations made by that person in the

Jurisdiction	Contributions

	calendar year is less than $100; and that person is not reimbursed or rewarded in any way for having made the donation.
	Limit on the amount contributed [P.P.F.A., s. 39(1)]
	• An individual, corporation or trade union may, during a calendar year, make a contribution not in excess of $6 000 to each registered political party or to a registered district association of that registered political party, and to one registered independent candidate.
	Restrictions on the source [P.P.F.A., s. 37, 38]
	• Only individuals, corporations and trade unions may make a contribution.
	• Contributions may only be made to a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate.
	• An individual, corporation or trade union may make a contribution only out of his, her or its own property.
	• No individual, corporation or trade union must solicit or accept services, money or other property from any source as consideration or reward for having made a contribution, or on the condition, agreement or understanding, express or implied, that he, she or it will, as a result, make a contribution.
	Anonymous contributions [P.P.F.A., s. 47(2)-(3)]
	• An amount equal to the value of every anonymous contribution received by a registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate must:
	  • if the identity of the contributor can be established, be returned to that contributor; or
	  • if the identity of the contributor cannot be established, be remitted to the supervisor by the official representative of that party, association or independent candidate.
	• All amounts paid to the supervisor must be remitted to the Minister of Finance and paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Quebec	Definition [E.A., s. 88]
	• Sums of money donated to an authorized entity and services rendered and goods furnished to it free of charge for political purposes are deemed to be contributions.
	• The following are not deemed to be contributions:
	  • volunteer work and the goods or services produced by such work;
	  • anonymous donations collected at a meeting or rally held for political purposes;
	  • amounts paid to a political party under any Act, and reimbursements of election expenses;
	  • a loan granted for political purposes by an elector or a bank, trust company or savings and credit union at the current market rate of interest at the time it is granted, or a guarantee granted by an elector as surety;
	  • an annual amount of not over $50 paid by a natural person as dues of membership in a political party;
	  • at the option of the official representative of an authorized entity, applied equally to all the participants, an entrance fee to a political activity or rally, where the fee is not over $60 per day, up to one admission per person;
	  • air time on the radio or television or space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter made available free of charge outside an election period by any

Jurisdiction	**Contributions**
	radio, television or cable broadcaster or any owner of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter to authorized political parties, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to the parties represented in the National Assembly and to the parties which received at least 3 percent of the valid votes in the last general election; • transfers of funds between: the various authorized party authorities; an authorized party and any of its authorized party authorities; or an authorized party, any of its authorized party authorities and the official agent of an official candidate of the party. Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 91] • The total of contributions to each party, independent Member and independent candidate by the same elector during the same calendar year must not exceed the amount of $3 000. In the case of a party, the amount may be paid in whole or in part to one or another of its party authorities. Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 87] • Only an elector may make a contribution and must do so only in favour of an authorized entity. Anonymous contributions • N/A

Ontario	Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1), 21(2)-(3)]
	• A contribution does not include:
	  • any goods produced for any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by voluntary unpaid labour;
	  • any service performed for any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant by an individual voluntarily, so long as such individual does not receive from his or her employer or from any person, corporation or trade union pursuant to an arrangement with the individual's employer, compensation in excess of that which he or she would normally receive during the period such service was performed;
	  • any money, goods or services solicited by or donated to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant that is not registered; and
	  • the provision of goods or services to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act in any year, having a value, in the aggregate, of $100 or less.
	• Where goods or services are provided to a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act, for a price that is less than the value of the goods or services, the amount that the price is less than such value must be a contribution.
	
	Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.A., s. 18(1)]
	• The contributions a person, corporation or trade union makes to parties, constituency associations and candidates registered under the Act must not exceed:
	  • to each party, $7 500, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar in any calendar year, and in any campaign period, as if it were a separate calendar year;

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	- to each constituency association, $1 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar, in any calendar year; - to constituency associations of any one party, in any calendar year, an aggregate amount of $5 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar; - to each candidate, $1 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar, in any campaign period; - to candidates endorsed by any one party, in any campaign period, an aggregate amount of $5 000, multiplied by the indexation factor and rounded to the nearest dollar. Restrictions on the source [E.F.A., s. 19(1), 20] - No person, corporation or trade union must contribute to any political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act funds not actually belonging to the person, corporation or trade union or any funds that have been given or furnished by any person or group of persons or by a corporation or trade union for the purpose of making a contribution thereof. - No political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act must accept funds from a federal political party registered under the *Canada Elections Act* except that during a campaign period a registered party may accept from such a federal political party an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, $100 for each registered candidate endorsed by that registered party. Such funds are not considered to be contributions for the purposes of the Act and must be recorded as to source and deposited in the appropriate depository on record with the Chief Election Officer. Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., s. 17(2)] - Any contribution not returned to the contributor or any anonymous contributions received by a political party, constituency association, candidate or leadership contestant registered under the Act must not be used or expended, but must be paid over to the Chief Election Officer and become part of the funds of the Chief Election Officer to be used by the Chief Election Officer in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act.
Manitoba	Definition [E.F.A., s. 1] - Contribution means any money paid or any donation in kind provided to or for the benefit of a candidate, constituency association or registered political party without compensation from the candidate, constituency association or registered political party, and includes membership fees paid to a registered political party, and fees paid for conferences and conventions of a registered political party, including leadership conventions. Limit on the amount contributed - N/A Restrictions on the source - N/A Anonymous contributions [E.F.A., s. 41(1), 42] - It is not permitted to make a contribution with money, goods or services not actually belonging to the contributor or that have been provided by any other

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	person for the purpose of making a contribution or to make a contribution with the expectation of being reimbursed. • Any anonymous contribution of more than $10 received at a meeting or otherwise by a candidate, constituency association or registered political party must not be used or expended, but must be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, and if not, the contribution must be turned over to the Minister of Finance to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Saskatchewan	Definition [E.A., s. 220]
	• Contribution includes a gift, loan, advance, deposit or other form of assistance.
	
	Limit on the amount contributed
	• N/A
	
	Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 239(1), 242]
	• No person must make a contribution to a registered political party unless the contribution is paid out of moneys to which that person is beneficially entitled.
	• No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party must accept a contribution from a contributor who resides outside Canada, unless that contributor is a Canadian citizen.
	
	Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 241(1)-(5)]
	• No business manager and no chief official agent of a registered political party must accept, and no person must make, an anonymous contribution that exceeds $250.
	• If an agent fails to identify the agent's principal, the amount of the contribution is deemed to be received from an anonymous donor.
	• Any contribution in excess of $250 from an anonymous donor is forfeited to the Crown in right of Saskatchewan.
	• A business manager or chief official agent who receives an anonymous contribution in excess of $250 must immediately:
	  • report the contribution and the circumstances of the contribution in writing to the Chief Electoral Officer; and
	  • forward the amount of the contribution with the written report to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must forward to the Minister of Finance any amounts received by him or her, and the Minister of Finance must deposit those amounts in the general revenue fund.

Alberta	Definition [E.F.C.D.A., s. 1(1)(*f*), 20, 21(2)] • Contribution means any money or real or personal property that is provided: to a political party, constituency association or candidate; or for the benefit of a political party, constituency association or candidate with its, his or her consent, without compensation from that political party, constituency association or candidate. • An annual membership fee paid for membership in a political party or in a constituency association of that party or in both is not a contribution for the purposes of the Act if the fee or total of those fees does not exceed $40. If the fee or total of those fees exceeds $40, the amount of the excess must be considered as a contribution. • Contributions of more than 15¢ per month by any member of a trade union or employee organization through payroll deductions are contributions by the member for the purposes of the Act.

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	Limit on the amount contributed [E.F.C.D.A., s. 15(1), 15.1(1)]
	• For the purposes of an election, contributions by any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to registered parties, registered constituency associations or registered candidates must not exceed:
	  • in any year: $15 000 to each registered party, and $750 to any registered constituency association; and $3 750 in the aggregate to the constituency associations of each registered party; and
	  • in any campaign period: $30 000 to each registered party less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; and $1 500 to any registered candidate, and $7 500 in the aggregate to the registered candidates of each registered party.
	• For the purposes of an election under the *Senatorial Selection Act*, contributions by any person, corporation, trade union or employee organization to registered parties or registered candidates must not exceed:
	  • in any year, $15 000 to each registered party; and
	  • in any campaign period:
	    • in respect of a registered party, the maximum amount must not exceed $30 000 multiplied by the number of persons to be elected for which there is a candidate less any amount contributed to the party in that calendar year; or
	    • in respect of a registered candidate, $30 000 less, if the candidate was nominated by a registered political party for endorsation as the official candidate of that party, any amount contributed to that party in that calendar year.
	
	Restrictions on the source [E.F.C.D.A., s. 14.1, 1(1)(*q*)]
	• No prohibited corporation, person normally resident outside Alberta or trade union or employee organization other than a trade union or employee organization that holds bargaining rights for employees in Alberta can make any contributions to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate.
	
	Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 14]
	• Any anonymous contribution in excess of $50 received by a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act must be returned to the contributor if the contributor's identity can be established, or if the contributor's identity cannot be established, must be paid over to the Chief Electoral Officer.
	• The Chief Electoral Officer must pay any amounts received to the Provincial Treasurer and the amounts so paid from part of the General Revenue Fund.

British Columbia	Definition [E.A., s. 180(1)-(5)] • A political contribution is an amount of money or the value of any property or services provided without compensation by way of donation, advance, deposit, discount or otherwise to a political party, a constituency association, a candidate, a leadership contestant, or a nomination contestant. • If property or services are provided to an organization or individual at less than market value, or are acquired from an organization or individual at greater than market value, the difference between the market value of the property or services at the time provided and the amount charged is a political contribution. • Fees paid for conferences and conventions of a political party, including leadership conventions, and membership fees for a political party or constituency association are political contributions.

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	• The amount of any money, but not the value of any property or services, provided by an individual who is, intends to become or was a candidate, nomination contestant or leadership contestant in relation to that role is a political contribution.
	• The value of the following is not a political contribution:
	  • services provided by a volunteer;
	  • property of a volunteer if it is provided or used in relation to the services of the individual as a volunteer;
	  • property or services provided by an election official, a voter registration official or any other member of the staff of the Chief Electoral Officer in that official capacity;
	  • publishing without charge news, an editorial, an interview, a column, a letter or a commentary in a bona fide periodical publication or a radio or television program;
	  • broadcasting time provided, without charge, as part of a bona fide public affairs program;
	  • producing, promoting or distributing a publication for no less than its market value, if the publication was planned to be sold regardless of the election.
	
	Limit on the amount contributed
	• N/A
	
	Restrictions on the source
	• N/A
	
	Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 186(1)(f), 188(1)-(2)]
	• An individual or organization must not make an anonymous contribution unless the contribution is provided in response to a general solicitation for funds at a function held on behalf of or in relation to the affairs of the organization or individual to whom the contribution is provided, and has a value of less than $50 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	• A registered political party or registered constituency association must not accept in any calendar year more than $10 000, or a higher amount established by regulation, in permitted anonymous contributions.
	• A candidate, leadership contestant or nomination contestant must not, in relation to any one election or contest, accept more than $3 000, or a higher amount established by regulation, in permitted anonymous contributions.

Northwest Territories	Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)] • Contribution includes money, services and goods but does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour. Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 168(2.1)] • An individual or corporation must not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds $1,500. Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 172] • No official agent must knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside the Territories, or a corporation that does not carry on business in the Territories. Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 170, 173(1)]

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	• An official agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding $100.
	• Where an official agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding $100, the official agent must return the contribution if the identity of the contributor can be established. If the identity of the contributor cannot be established, the contribution must be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
	• Where, at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held on behalf of or in relation to the election of a candidate, money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at the meeting, dance, dinner or other function:
	  • no amount of money must be given anonymously by any person exceeding $100; and
	  • the amounts given anonymously must not be considered as a contribution under the Act but the gross amount of money collected must be recorded and reported by the official agent.

Yukon	Definition [P.C.I.T.C.R., s. 2(1)] • Contribution means an amount contributed for Yukon political purposes to a registered political party or candidate in the form of cash or a negotiable instrument issued by the person making the contribution, but does not include a contribution made by an official of a registered political party or an agent of a candidate (in his or her capacity as official or agent, as the case may be) to another official or agent, as the case may be, and for which a receipt is issued. Limit on the amount contributed • N/A Restrictions on the source • N/A Anonymous contributions • N/A
Nunavut	Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)] • Contribution includes money, services and goods but does not include volunteer labour or any goods produced by volunteer labour. Limit on the amount contributed [E.A., s. 168(2.1)] • An individual or corporation must not, in a campaign period, make a contribution to a candidate that exceeds $1 500. Restrictions on the source [E.A., s. 172] • No official agent must knowingly accept contributions from an individual resident outside Nunavut or a corporation that does not carry on business in Nunavut. Anonymous contributions [E.A., s. 170, 173(1)] • An official agent may accept an anonymous contribution not exceeding $100. • Where an official agent receives an anonymous contribution exceeding $100, the official agent must return the contribution if the identity of the contributor can be established. If the identity of the contributor cannot be established, the contribution must be sent to the Chief Electoral Officer to be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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	• Where, at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function held on behalf of or in relation to the election of a candidate, money is given in response to a general collection of money solicited from the persons in attendance at the meeting, dance, dinner or other function: • no amount of money must be given anonymously by any person exceeding $100; and • the amounts given anonymously must not be considered as a contribution under the Act but the gross amount of money collected must be recorded and reported by the official agent.

Jurisdiction	Election expenses

Canada	Definition [C.E.A., s. 2]
	• Election expenses means:
	  • amounts paid;
	  • liabilities incurred;
	  • the commercial value of goods and services donated or provided, other than volunteer labour; and
	  • amounts that represent the differences between amounts paid and liabilities incurred for goods and services, other than volunteer labour, and the commercial value thereof where they are provided at less than their commercial value;
	for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly and during an election, a particular registered party, or the election of a particular candidate, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes:
	  • the cost of acquiring the right to the use of time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking, or of acquiring the right to the publication of an advertisement in any periodical publication;
	  • the cost of acquiring the services of any person, including remuneration and expenses paid to the person or on behalf of the person, as an official agent or registered agent or otherwise, except where the services are donated or provided at materially less than their commercial value;
	  • the cost of acquiring meeting space, of provision of light refreshment and of acquiring and distributing mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature; and
	  • the cost of goods or services provided by a government, crown corporation or any other public agency,
	when those costs are incurred for a purpose set out in this definition.
	
	Limit for political parties [C.E.A., s. 39(1)]
	• Political party expenses should not exceed in the aggregate the product obtained by multiplying:
	  • the product obtained by multiplying 30¢ by the number of names appearing on all preliminary lists of electors at the election for the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate who has the endorsement of the party;
	by
	  • the fraction published by the Chief Electoral Officer before April 1 of each calendar year that is in effect on the date of the issue of the writ for the election.
	
	Limit for candidates [C.E.A., s. 210]
	• Candidates are subject to a limit of election expenses. The amount is the aggregate of:
	  • $1 for each of the first 15 000 names appearing on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district;
	  • 50¢ for each name in excess of 15 000 but not in excess of 25 000 appearing on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district; and
	  • 25¢ for each name in excess of 25 000 appearing on the preliminary lists of electors for the electoral district.
	• Where an electoral district has on average less than 10 electors, calculated on the basis of the number of names of electors on the preliminary lists of electors, in each square kilometre in the electoral district, the amount determined for that

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	electoral district must be deemed to be the aggregate of: • the amount determined under the above; and • 15¢ for each such square kilometre; but in no case must this amount exceed 25 percent of the amount calculated previously. • Where a candidate for an electoral district dies after the close of nominations but before the closing of the polls, the amount determined for that electoral district, is deemed to be one and one-half times that amount.
Newfoundland	Definition [E.A., s. 269(1)] • Election expenses means all expenses, except personal expenses of a candidate, incurred during a campaign period for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or that of the candidates of a party and includes all expenses incurred before a campaign period directly related to the contesting of an election. Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 310(1), 310(3)-(4)] • Election expenses of a registered party must be limited so as not to exceed for a general election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying $3.125 by the number of persons on the revised list of electors in the aggregate of the electoral districts in which the party has candidates; and for a by-election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying $3.125 by the number of people on the revised list of electors in the electoral district in which the by-election is held. • In no case must the election expenses of a registered political party be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less that $12 000. • The limit on election expenses for each electoral district must be set by the Chief Electoral Officer on the day the writ of election is issued. Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 310(2)-(3)] • Election expenses of a candidate must be limited so as not to exceed an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying $3.125 by the number of persons on the revised list of electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate. • In no case must the election expenses of a candidate be limited in relation to an electoral district to an amount less that $12 000.
Prince Edward Island	Definition [E.E.A., s. 1] • Election expenses means all expenses incurred during an election period for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate, or a person who becomes a candidate, or the program or policy of a candidate or party, and includes expenditures incurred before an election for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election. • Election expenses do not include: • expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination; • the cost of holding a convention in respect of an electoral district for the selection of a candidate but not including publicity costs up to $1 000; • reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate for his or her lodging and food and transportation costs; • the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate; • a candidate's deposit; • audit fees;

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	• expenses for "victory" or "thank-you" parties; or expenses incurred for the administration of the registered party. • Election expenses must be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any fees or expenses for services for any candidate or political party, and any contribution of goods and services to the political party or candidate registered under the Act, for use in whole or in part during the election period. Limit for political parties [E.E.A., s. 18(1)] • The total election expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that party during any campaign period must not exceed the aggregate amount determined by multiplying $6.00 by: • in relation to a general election, the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under the *Election Act*, in the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate of that party; and • in relation to a by-election in an electoral district, the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in that electoral district. Limit for candidates [E.E.A., s. 18(2), 18(8)] • The total election expenses incurred by a registered candidate, and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of that candidate during any campaign period must not exceed $1.75 for each elector entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Electoral Officer, in the candidate's electoral district. • The amounts set out in the above must be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 index as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
Nova Scotia	Definition [E.A., s. 3(*l*)] • Election expenses means all expenses incurred during an election for the purpose of promoting or opposing directly or indirectly the election of a candidate, or a person who becomes or is likely to become a candidate, or the program or policy of a candidate or party and includes expenditures incurred before an election for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election for a purpose referred to above. • Election expenses do not include: • the cost of publication in a newspaper or other periodical of editorials, news, reports or letters to the editor that are published in the same manner and under the same rules as outside the election period without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward, provided that the newspaper or other periodical is not established for the purpose of the election or with a view to the election and that the frequency and circulation of publication do not differ from what obtains outside the election period; • the cost of transmission by a radio or television station of a broadcaster of news or comment that is made in the same manner and under the same regulations as outside the election period without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; • the necessary cost of holding a convention in respect of an electoral district for the selection of a candidate including the reasonable expenses of the

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	candidates at the convention, the cost of renting a hall and the convening of delegates but not including publicity costs and, apart from expenses of candidates other than the candidates selected, must not exceed $1 000;
	• reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for his or her lodging and food during a journey for election purposes if those expenses are not reimbursed to him or her;
	• a candidate's transportation costs;
	• the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate, paid out of his or her own money if those costs are not reimbursed to him or her;
	• the sum deposited with a nomination paper;
	• the usual expenses usually incurred for the current operation of one permanent office in the Province of a recognized party if the leader of the party, before the seventh day following the issue of the writ has given written notice to the Chief Electoral Officer of the existence of the office, of its exact address and of any change of address.
	
	Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 181(1)-(2)]
	• The election expenses of a party during a general election must not exceed in the aggregate 40¢ multiplied by the number of electors in the electoral districts in which the party has one or more official candidates.
	• The official agent of a party must not incur election expenses during a by-election to an amount greater than $1 000.
	
	Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 181(3)]
	• The election expenses of a candidate must not exceed during any election the aggregate of:
	  • $1 per elector in respect of not more than 5 000 electors;
	  • 85¢ per elector in respect of the number of electors in the electoral district in excess of 5 000 and not in excess of 10 000; and
	  • 75¢ per elector in respect of the number of electors in the district in excess of 10 000.

New Brunswick	Definition [P.P.F.A., s. 67(1)-(2), 67(5)]
	• Election expenses means all expenditures incurred during an election period for the purpose of promoting or opposing directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or that of the candidates of a party, including every person who subsequently becomes or who is likely to become a candidate, and includes all expenditures incurred before an election period for literature, objects or materials of an advertising nature used during the election period for such purposes.
	• Election expenses does not include:
	  • the publishing in a newspaper or other periodical of editorials, news, reports, or letters to the editor, if they are published in the same manner and under the same standards as prevail outside an election period, without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; and if the newspaper, or other periodical is not established for the purpose of the election or with a view to the election;
	  • the transmission by a broadcasting undertaking of a broadcast of news or comment, if such broadcast is made in the same manner and under the same standards as prevail outside the election period, without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward;
	  • the reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of

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	his or her own money, for his or her own transportation, lodging and food during a journey for election purposes, if such expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the sum required to be deposited with a candidate's nomination paper; • the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory commentaries on the *Elections Act* and the instructions issued under its authority, if such commentaries are strictly objective and contain no statements of such a nature to support or oppose a candidate or a political party; • the reasonable expenses usually incurred for the current operation of the principal permanent office of a registered political party in the province, if the leader of such party, before the seventh day following the issue of the writs of election has given written notice to the Supervisor or the existence of such office, and of its exact address; and • expenditures incurred by any person in the course of or for the purpose of making a donation not considered a contribution under the Act. • Election expenses may be incurred only in accordance with the Act and only by or on behalf of registered political parties or candidates. Limit for political parties [P.P.F.A., s. 77(1)] • Election expenses of a registered political party must be limited so as not to exceed, for a general election, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying $1 by the number of electors in the aggregate of the electoral districts in which such party has candidates. • For a by-election, the limit is set at $7 000 for each by-election. Limit for candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 77(2)-(3)] • Election expenses of a candidate must be limited so as not to exceed, for a general election, an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing $1.75 for each of the electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate; and for a by-election, an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing $2 for each of the electors in the electoral district for which he or she is a candidate. • In no case must the election expenses of any candidate be limited to an amount less than $11 000 or exceed $22 000.
Quebec	Definition [E.A., s. 402, 404] • The cost of any goods or services used for the following purposes during an election period is an election expense: • to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or the candidates of a party; • to propagate or oppose the program or policies of a candidate or party; • to approve or disapprove courses of action advocated or opposed by a candidate or party; or • to approve or disapprove any act done or proposed by a party, a candidate or their supporters. • The following are not election expenses: • the cost of publishing articles, editorials, news, interviews, columns or letters to the editor in a newspaper, periodical or other publication, provided that they are published without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward, that the newspaper, periodical or other publication is not established for the purposes or in view of the election and that the circulation and frequency of

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	publication are as what obtains outside the election period; • the cost at fair market value of producing, promoting and distributing a book that was planned to be put on sale at the prevailing market price regardless of the election order; • the cost of broadcasting by a radio or television station of a program of public affairs, news or commentary, provided that the program is broadcast without payment, reward or promise of payment or reward; • the necessary costs of holding a meeting in an electoral division for the selection of a candidate, including the cost of renting a hall, of convening the delegates and of the publicity made at the meeting; the costs cannot exceed $4 000 nor include any other form of publicity; • the reasonable costs incurred by a candidate for attending a meeting to select a candidate in an electoral division; the costs cannot include any publicity except that made by the candidate at the meeting; • the reasonable expenses incurred by a candidate or any other person, out of his or her own money, for meals and lodging while traveling for election purposes, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the transportation costs of a candidate, if not subject to reimbursement; • the other reasonable personal expenses incurred by a candidate, other than publicity expenses, if the expenses are not reimbursed to him or her; • the transportation costs of any person other than a candidate, paid out of his or herown money, if the costs are not reimbursed to him or her; • the cost of the food and beverages served at a political activity where the cost is included in the entrance fee paid by participants; • the reasonable expenses incurred for the publication of explanatory commentaries on the Act and the regulations thereunder, provided the commentaries are strictly objective and contain no publicity of such a nature as to favour or oppose a candidate or a party; • the reasonable ordinary expenses incurred for the day-to-day operations of not more than two permanent offices of the party the addresses of which are entered in the register of the Chief Electoral Officer; • interest accrued from the beginning of the election period to the day occurring 90 days after polling day, on any loan lawfully granted to an official representative for election expenses, unless the official agent has paid the interest and declared it as an election expense in his or her return of election expenses; • the expenses incurred for the holding of meetings, the total of which does not exceed $200 for the entire election period, including the renting of halls and the convening of participants, provided the meetings are not directly or indirectly organized on behalf of a candidate or party; • the publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed $300 for the entire election period, incurred by an authorized individual intervenor, without directly promoting or opposing a candidate or party, to publicize or obtain support for the intervenor's view on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the cancellation of the vote. Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 426, 428] • Election expenses must be limited so as never to exceed for a party, during a general election, 50¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which such party has an official candidate.

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	- The official agent of an authorized party cannot incur election expenses during a by-election. Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 426] - The election expenses for each candidate must be limited so as never to exceed $1.00 per elector during a general election. - During a by-election, the maximum limit of election expenses for each candidate is increased by 50¢.

Ontario	Definition [E.F.A., s. 1(1)]
	- Campaign expense means any expense incurred for goods or services in relation to an election by or on behalf of a political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act for use in whole or in part during the period commencing with the issue of a writ for an election and terminating on polling day, other than:
	  - expenses incurred by a candidate in seeking nomination;
	  - a candidate's deposit as required under the *Election Act*;
	  - auditor's and accounting fees;
	  - interest on loans authorized under the *Election Finances Act*;
	  - expenses incurred in holding a fundraising activity;
	  - expenses incurred for "victory parties" held and "thank you" advertising published after polling day;
	  - expenses incurred in relation to the administration of the political party or constituency association;
	  - transfers authorized under the Act;
	  - fees paid in respect of maintaining a credit card facility;
	  - expenses relating to a recount in respect of the election;
	  - child care expenses of a candidate and other expenses not of partisan value that are set out in guidelines provided by the Chief Election Officer;
	  - expenses relating to research and polling; and
	  - travel expenses;
	but must be deemed to include the value of any goods held in inventory or any fees or expenses for services for any candidate or political party, and any contribution of goods and services to the political party, constituency association or candidate, for use in whole or in part during the period commencing with the issue of the writ for an election and terminating on polling day.
	Limit for political parties [E.F.A., s. 38(1)]
	- The total campaign expenses incurred by a registered party and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of the party during a campaign period must not exceed the amount determined by multiplying the applicable amount by:
	  - in relation to a general election, the number of electors in the electoral districts in which there is an official candidate of that party; and
	  - in relation to a by-election, the number of electors in that electoral district.
	Limit for candidates [E.F.A., s. 38(3)]
	- The total campaign expenses incurred by a registered candidate, the constituency association endorsing that candidate and any person, corporation, trade union, unincorporated association or organization acting on behalf of the candidate during a campaign period must not exceed the amount determined by multiplying

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	the applicable amount by the number of electors in the candidate's electoral district.
Manitoba	Definition [E.F.A., s. 1] • Election expenses means: • money spent or liabilities incurred; and • the value of donations in kind accepted; before or during an election period in respect of goods or services used during the election period to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, prior to or during an election period in respect of: • advertising, including related production expenses; • the services of any person who is compensated for acting as official agent, organizer, manager, office worker or other campaign worker; • the services of any person to run as a candidate, except by way of paid leave of absence under a collective agreement or other employment agreement; • transportation, accommodation and food and refreshment for candidates, campaign workers and leaders of registered political parties; • reasonable personal expenses, including related child care expenses, incurred by a candidate in an election period to enable the candidate to campaign in an election; • rental or purchase of office space, including office equipment and supplies and costs of utilities; • hall rental and other meeting space; • posters, leaflets, pamphlets, letters, cards and other promotional material; • signs and banners; • lumber and other structural supports for signs and banners; • mailing or other distribution of election materials; • a reasonable portion of the cost of capital assets; • the value of direct costs to make or acquire an inventory of goods; • fundraising functions; and • goods which were acquired in a previous election but not used; but does not include money spent or liabilities incurred, and the value of donations in kind accepted, in respect of: • a leadership convention or other conference or convention of a registered political party; • meetings to nominate candidates for an election; • reasonable expenses incurred in the operation of any permanent office of a registered political party, including salaries and wages paid to permanent staff members working in the office during the election period; • auditor's fees; • any recount for an election in an electoral division; • a commentary, letter to the editor or similar expression of opinion of a kind normally published without charge in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or normally broadcast without charge on radio or television; • polling costs; • reasonable expenses incurred by a disabled candidate in relation to a candidate's disability to enable him or her to campaign in an election period; • a service provided without compensation by a person outside the person's

Jurisdiction	Election expenses
	working hours, other than a service provided by a self-employed person if the service is normally sold or otherwise charged for by that person; • the services of any person who serves without compensation as a chief financial officer, an official agent or a legal counsel to a candidate or registered political party; and • goods or services used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day including goods and services used after 8:00 p.m. on polling day for social functions and for communicating with voters and campaign workers. Limit for political parties [E.F.A., s. 50(1)] • The total election expenses incurred by or on behalf of a registered political party, including election expenses incurred by any person or organization acting on behalf of the registered political party with the knowledge and consent of the registered political party, must not exceed: • in relation to a general election, the amount determined by multiplying $1.40 by the number of names on the final voters lists for all the electoral divisions in which the registered political party endorses candidates; and • in relation to a by-election in an electoral division, the amount determined by multiplying $2.60 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division. Limit for candidates [E.F.A., s. 50(2)] • The total election expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate, including election expenses incurred by any person or organization acting on behalf of the candidate with the knowledge and consent of the candidate, must not exceed in the case of a candidate in an electoral division having an area: • of less than 30 000 square miles, the amount determined by multiplying $2.20 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division; and • of 30 000 square miles or more, the amount determined by multiplying $3.50 by the number of names on the final voters lists for the electoral division. Variation of spending limits [E.F.A., s. 52] • The above amounts are adjusted by the change in the Winnipeg Consumer Price Index from June 1996.
Saskatchewan	Definition [E.A., s. 220] • Election expenses means the cost of goods and services used during an election for the purpose of promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, a registered political party or the election of a candidate, regardless of whether those costs are incurred before, during or after the election, and includes the following: • the cost of acquiring the right to use time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or of acquiring the right to publish an advertisement in any newspaper; • the cost of acquiring the services of any person, including remuneration and expenses paid to him or her or on his or her behalf, as a chief official agent or business manager or otherwise; • the cost of acquiring meeting space and acquiring, distributing and mailing objects, material or devices of a promotional nature; • the cost of the salary, candidate campaign expenses or other remuneration paid or agreed to be paid to a candidate, on account of his or her being a candidate, by his or her business manager or by a registered political party;

Jurisdiction	Election expenses

	• the cost incurred for literature, posters, signs or audio or visual materials, including films, recordings, records or video tapes or other materials or devices of an advertising nature used during an election;
	• in the case of the leader of a registered political party, the reasonable costs incurred during the election for the purposes of campaigning for the registered political party;
	• interest accrued during the election on loans or lines of credit taken to acquire goods and services used during the election;
	but does not include any exempt election expense.
	
	Limit for political parties [E.A., s. 243(1)]
	• No registered political party and no chief official agent and no other person acting within the scope of that person's authority on behalf of a registered political party must incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate:
	  • in the case of a general election, the adjusted amount of $651 355;
	  • in the case of an election other than a general election:
	    • in a northern constituency, the adjusted amount of $39 082 with respect to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the election;
	    • in a southern constituency, the greater of the following amounts with respect to a candidate endorsed by the registered political party at the election: the adjusted amount of $32 567; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of $2.60 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency.
	
	Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 252(1)]
	• No candidate and no business manager or other person acting on behalf of a candidate within the scope of that person's authority must incur election expenses that exceed in the aggregate:
	  • in a northern constituency, the greater of the following amounts: the adjusted amount of $52 108; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of $5.21 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency;
	  • in a southern constituency, the greater of the following amounts: the adjusted amount of $39 082; or the amount obtained when the adjusted amount of $2.60 is multiplied by the number of names on the voters list for the candidate's constituency.

Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	Definition [E.A., s. 183(1)-(3), 183(5)-(8)] • An election expense is the value of property or services used during a campaign period by or on behalf of a candidate, registered constituency association or registered political party to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate or a registered political party. • An election expense includes such an expense incurred by an individual who becomes a candidate before that individual in fact became a candidate under the Act. • A deficit incurred in holding a fundraising function during a campaign period is an election expense. • If, during a campaign period, a candidate for a registered political party incurs nomination contestant expenses that in total exceed 10 percent of the candidate's election expenses limit, the excess is deemed to be election expenses of the

Jurisdiction	Election expenses

	candidate.
	• The personal contestant expenses of the candidate are not to be included as contestant expenses.
	• Election expenses incurred by the leader of a registered political party, other than those election expenses directly related to that individual as a candidate in an electoral district, are election expenses of the registered political party.
	• The value of the following is not an election expense:
	  • services and property that are not political contributions under the Act;
	  • services provided by a candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy and goods produced by a candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy from the property of the candidate;
	  • goods produced by an individual as a volunteer from the property of the individual.
	
	Limit for registered political parties [E.A., s. 198]
	• The total value of election expenses incurred by a registered political party during a campaign period for a general election must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying the applicable amount of $1.25 and the number of registered voters for those electoral districts in which the political party has a candidate on general voting day.
	• The total value of election expenses incurred by a registered political party during a campaign period for a by-election in which the party has a candidate must not exceed the limit calculated by multiplying the applicable amount of $1.25 and the number of registered voters for the electoral district for which the election is held.
	
	Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 199(1)-(3)]
	• In the case of an electoral district for which there are 25 000 or fewer registered voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed $50 000.
	• In the case of an electoral district for which there are more than 25 000 registered voters, the total value of election expenses incurred by a candidate during a campaign period must not exceed the total of $50 000 and the applicable amount of 50¢ for each registered voter for the electoral district.
	• If an electoral district has an average of fewer than two registered voters for each square kilometre, the limit on election expenses is increased by the amount calculated by multiplying the amount of 30¢ and the total number of square kilometres in the electoral district. The limit, however, must not exceed 25 percent of the electoral district's limit determined by the number of voters in the electoral district.

Northwest Territories	Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)] • Election expenses means any amounts paid or liabilities incurred during a campaign period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and includes any contribution of services or goods. Limit for political parties • N/A Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 177(1), 178.1(1)] • A person who becomes a candidate may incur pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively do not exceed $30 000.

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	• A candidate may pay his or her reasonable travel and living expenses.
Yukon	Definition [E.A., s. 342-348] • A candidate can pay personal expenses but all other payments are by the official agent, approved by the candidate. • Late claims must be approved by a judge for payment. Limit for political parties • N/A Limit for candidates • N/A
Nunavut	Definition [E.A., s. 168(1)] • Election expenses means any amounts paid or liabilities incurred during a campaign period to promote or oppose the election of a candidate and includes any contribution of services or goods. Limit for political parties • N/A Limit for candidates [E.A., s. 177(1), 178.1(1)] • A person who becomes a candidate may incur pre-election expenses and election expenses that cumulatively do not exceed $30 000. • A candidate may pay his or her reasonable travel and living expenses.

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses

Canada	Candidates [C.E.A., s. 228]
	• The official agent of every candidate must transmit to the returning officer the auditor's report and a return respecting election expenses within four months after polling day at an election or, where the writ issued for the electoral district for which the candidate was nominated is withdrawn or deemed to be withdrawn, within four months after publication in the *Canada Gazette* of notice that the writ has been withdrawn.
	• The return must contain:
	  • all election expenses incurred together with all vouchers and receipts relating to those expenses;
	  • the amount of personal expenses if any, paid by the candidate;
	  • the disputed claims and the unpaid claims insofar as the official agent is aware;
	  • the amount of money and the commercial value of goods or services provided for the use of the candidate by way of loan, advance, deposit, contribution or gift by each of the following classes of donors, namely, individuals, businesses, commercial organizations, governments, trade unions, corporations without share capital other than trade unions, and unincorporated organizations or associations other than trade unions, and the number of donors in each of those classes; and
	  • the names of all contributors who made a loan, advance, deposit, contribution or gift in an amount exceeding $100.
	
	Political parties
	Annual fiscal return [C.E.A., s. 44]
	  • The chief agent of a registered party must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer, in respect of each fiscal period of the party, a return of the party's receipts and expenses, other than election expenses in relation to a general election, for the fiscal period within six months after the end of the fiscal period to which the return relates.
	  • The return must set out:
	    • the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided for the use of the party by way of loan, advance, deposit, contribution or gift in the fiscal period by each of the following classes of donors, namely individuals, businesses, commercial organizations, governments, trade unions, corporations without share capital other than trade unions, and unincorporated organizations or associations other than trade unions, and the number of donors in each class;
	    • the name of each donor that made a loan, advance, deposit, contribution or gift in the fiscal period for the use of the party the amount of which exceeded $100;
	    • the amounts of money expended on operating expenses of the party including travel costs of the leader of the party and other party officials; and
	    • the total of all other expenditures other than election expenses in relation to a general election, made by or on behalf of the party.
	
	Election expenses return [C.E.A., s. 46]
	  • The chief agent of a registered party must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer, in respect of each general election, a return in respect of election

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	expenses incurred by or on behalf of the party in relation to the election, and the auditor's report made to the chief agent. • The return must set out the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the party on election expenses and the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes and must be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report, within six months after polling day at the election to which it relates. Local associations • N/A Third parties • N/A
Newfoundland	Candidates [E.A., s. 304(1), 299(4)] • The chief financial officer of every candidate must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement of income and expenses of the candidate for which he or she acts relating to the election together with the auditor's report required. • A candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the candidate's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed $100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions. Political parties Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 303, 299(4)] • The chief financial officer of a registered party must, on or before April 1 in each year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer financial statements of assets and liabilities and of income and expenses for the previous year of the registered party, together with the auditor's report. • A registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the candidate's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed $100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions. Election expenses return [E.A., s. 304(1), 299(4)] • The chief financial officer of every registered party must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement of income and expenses of the party for which he or she acts relating to the election, together with the auditor's report. • A registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, with the party's financial statement of income and expenses, a return with respect to contributions received in a campaign period that either individually or in sum exceed $100 setting out all the information required to be recorded regarding contributions. Local associations • N/A Third parties

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	• N/A

Prince Edward Island	Candidates [E.E.A., s. 20(1)]
	• The official agent of every registered candidate must, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, file with the Chief Electoral Officer:
	  • a financial report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the official agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent;
	  • the auditor's report.
	Political parties
	Annual fiscal return [E.E.A., s. 20(2)]
	• The official agent of every registered party must, on or before May 31 in each year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a record of contributions in excess of $25 and setting out the information required for contributions in excess of $250 the name and address of the contributor to be recorded for the preceding calendar year.
	Election expenses return [E.E.A., s. 20(1)]
	• The official agent of every registered party must, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, file with the Chief Electoral Officer:
	  • a financial report of election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the official agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent;
	  • the auditor's report
	Local associations
	• N/A
	Third parties
	• N/A

Nova Scotia	Candidates [E.A., s. 183(1), 187(1)] • The official agent of each candidate, within 60 days after the day fixed for the return of the writ of election, must deliver to the returning officer a report of election expenses together with invoices, receipts and other vouchers or certified copies of them and a list of those documents and an affidavit of the agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief every expense incurred is entered in the report. • In the report, an official agent must report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested. Political parties Annual fiscal return • N/A Election expenses return [E.A., s. 184(1), 187(1)] • Each official agent of a party, within 120 days after the day fixed for the return of writs of election, must deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a report of

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	election expenses accompanied by the invoices, receipts and other vouchers and an affidavit of the agent verifying the report and stating that no payment not permitted by the Act was made with his or her knowledge and consent. • The report of an official agent must report separately election expenses which are: paid, unpaid and uncontested, and unpaid and contested. Local associations • N/A Third parties • N/A
New Brunswick	Candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 62] • The official representative of a registered independent candidate must, within 90 days after the polling day of the election for which he or she is a candidate, submit a financial return to the Supervisor covering the period from that candidate's registration, or the date of his or her last financial return, whichever period is shorter. • The financial return of a registered independent candidate must set out, *mutatis mutandis*, the information required under the Act, and be accompanied by receipts, invoices and other vouchers, except that no candidate must be required to set out his or her personal income. Political parties Annual fiscal return [P.P.F.A., s. 59, 58, 66] • For each financial year, the official representative of a registered political party must submit two financial returns to the Supervisor: one for the first six months of the year, to be submitted not later than the first day of October of that year, and one for the last six months of the year, to be submitted not later than the first day of April of the following year. • The financial return of a registered political party submitted to the Supervisor must be accompanied by the auditor's report prepared in respect of the total period of time referred to above. • The official representative of every registered political party must submit to the Supervisor a financial return setting out, for the period covered by the return: • the financial institutions where the contributions in money received by the party are deposited and the account numbers used; • the total value of property and services, other than money, constituting contributions made to the party; • the total sum of contributions of money of $100 or less received by the party; • the total sum of amounts of not more than $25 paid by persons to the party as dues for membership in the party; • the total sum of amounts of not more than $25 in each case paid by persons to the party as registration fees at political conventions together with the place and date of each such convention where such fees were paid; • the total sum of amounts of not more than $10 in each case paid to the party as an entrance fee to an activity or demonstration of a political nature together with the nature, place and date of any such activity or

Jurisdiction	**Disclosure of contributions and expenses**
	demonstration where such fees were paid; • the total sum of contributions of money of more than $100 received by the party; • the name of each corporation and trade union that has made a contribution to the party and the total amount of contributions to the party from each such source; • the name and full address of each individual who has made contributions totalling more than $100 to the party and the total amount of his or her contributions to the party; • the name and full address of each individual, if any, who became surety or guarantor on behalf of the party and the amount for which he or she became surety or guarantor; • the particulars and the value of each transfer of funds, other property or services from or to the party; • the total sum of the amounts borrowed on behalf of the party for political purposes together with the name and full address of the lender and the rate of interest charged or paid; • all expenditures other than election expenses incurred by the party; • any income earned by the party; and • the information required to be submitted in the financial return relating to total interests earned on the funds and assets, the net income or capital gain derived from the sale, lease, investment or other use of the property other than office equipment held by or on behalf of the party, all expenditures and withdrawals made by or behalf of the party out of the funds and assets held by or on behalf of the party, an inventory of the property and still held by or on behalf of the party on the date of the financial return valued as of the date of the financial return. • The financial return must be accompanied by copies of all receipts issued for the contributions received together with such invoices and other vouchers, or certified copies thereof, evidencing the expenditures of the party as the Supervisor may require of that party from time to time. Election expenses return • N/A Local associations [P.P.F.A., s. 60-61] • Not later than the first day of April of each year, the official representative of each registered district association must submit a financial return to the Supervisor for the preceding financial year. • The financial return of a registered district association must set forth, *mutatis mutandis*, the information required for political parties (see above), and be accompanied by receipts, invoices and other vouchers required under the Act. • Where the final date for submitting financial returns falls during an election period, it must be extended to 90 days after the polling day of the election. Third parties • N/A
Quebec	Candidates [E.A., s. 432] • The official agent of every candidate must, within 90 days after polling day, deliver to the office or residence of the returning officer, or to the Chief Electoral Officer, a

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses

	return of all his or her election expenses.
	• The return must be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.
	• In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, the return must be filed at the same time as the financial report.
	
	Political parties
	Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 113-116]
	• The official representative of every authorized party must, not later than April 1 each year, submit to the Chief Electoral Officer a financial report for the preceding fiscal year containing a balance sheet, an income statement, and a statement of changes in the financial position of the party, prepared in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles.
	• The fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year.
	• The income statement must include a general statement of revenues and total expenditures and indicate, in addition:
	  • the total sum of anonymous donations collected at meetings or rallies, and the nature, place and date of the meetings or rallies;
	  • the total sum of amounts collected as dues of membership in a political party;
	  • the total sum of amounts collected as entrance fees to an activity or rally of a political nature, and the nature, place and date of the activity or rally;
	  • the total sum of contributions of $200 or less;
	  • the number and the total sum of contributions of over $200.
	• The financial report must indicate, furthermore:
	  • the financial institutions where the amounts of money collected by the party are deposited and the account numbers used;
	  • the total value of services rendered and goods furnished free of charge;
	  • for each elector whose total contribution to the party and to each party authority exceeds $200, the elector's name and full domiciliary address and the amount paid;
	  • the name and full domiciliary address of each elector who became surety and the amount for which he or she became surety;
	  • the total amount of the sums transferred or loaned between the party and party authorities or the official agent of an official candidate of the party or, during a referendum, the total sum of the amounts transferred or loaned to a national committee;
	  • a detailed statement of all amounts borrowed, the date of each loan, the name and full address of the lender, the rate of interest charged, and the amount of the repayments in principal and of the payments of interest.
	• The annual financial report is deemed submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer only if it is accompanied with the auditor's report.
	• No auditor's report is required, however, in the case of a closing financial report, a balance sheet accompanying a joint application for a merger or a financial statement produced following a merger. The Chief Electoral Officer may nevertheless require them.
	
	Election expenses return [E.A., s. 434, 437-438]
	• The official agent of every authorized party must, within 120 days after polling day, deliver to the Chief Electoral Officer a return of his or her election

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	expenses. • The return must be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration. • In addition to election expenses, the official agent must indicate in the returns the source of the sums paid into the election fund put at his or her disposal. • The returns must be accompanied with an itemized statement setting forth the names and addresses of the creditors who omitted to file their claims and, for each such claim, the amount of the debt and the date on which the goods and services were furnished. Local associations • N/A Third parties [E.A., s. 457.18] • A private intervenor who is an elector or the representative of a private intervenor must, within 30 days after polling day, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a report of all the private intervenor's expenses, in the form prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer. • The report must be accompanied with the invoices, receipts and other vouchers, or certified copies of those documents, a list thereof and a sworn declaration.

Ontario	Candidates [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]
	• The chief financial officer of every candidate registered under the Act must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of all income and expenses received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report.
	• The financial statement must also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims; and all the information required to be recorded for contributions over $100 that relates to the campaign period.
	Political parties [E.F.A., s. 41]
	Annual fiscal return
	• The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act must, on or before the 31st day of May in each year, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement:
	  • of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year;
	  • of income and expenses for the previous year, excluding the income and expenses relating to an election received or incurred in a campaign period; and
	  • setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over $100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period.
	• The chief financial officer must also file an auditor's report.
	Election expenses return [E.F.A., s. 42(1)]
	• The chief financial officer of every political party registered under the Act must, within six months after polling day, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement of the income and expenses relating to the election received or incurred in the campaign period together with the auditor's report.

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	• The financial statement must also set out all campaign expenses, paid and outstanding, incurred in a campaign period and a statement of all disputed claims; and setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over $100 that relates to the campaign period.
	Local associations [E.F.A., s. 41]
	• The chief financial officer of every constituency association registered under the Act must, on or before the 31st day of May in each year, file with the Chief Election Officer a financial statement:
	  • of assets and liabilities as at the end of the previous year;
	  • of income and expenses for the previous year, excluding all income and expenses received or incurred in a campaign period; and
	  • setting out all the information required to be recorded for contributions over $100 for the previous year, excluding such information that relates to a campaign period.
	• The chief financial officer must also file an auditor's report.
	Third parties
	• N/A

Manitoba	Candidates [E.F.A., s. 61, 64]
	• Within 30 days after the end of the campaign period of an election, the official agent of every candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out:
	  • all receipts and income, including contributions and other income, of the candidate during the candidacy period;
	  • all disbursements, including the election expenses, of the candidate during the candidacy period;
	  • all transfers received and disbursed;
	  • the assets and liabilities of the candidate at the end of the candidacy period; and
	  • in the case of a disabled candidate, the reasonable expenses incurred by the candidate in relation to his or her disability to enable the candidate to campaign in the election period;
	along with an auditor's report for the financial statement.
	• At the time of filing an audited statement, the official agent of every candidate must also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out in respect of the candidacy period of the candidate:
	  • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period from any person or organization was $250 or more:
	    • the name and address of the person or organization; and
	    • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the candidate during the candidacy period;
	  • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period from any person or organization was $25 or more but was less than $250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the candidate during the candidacy period;
	  • the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the candidate during the candidacy period and not included in the aggregates;

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	and
	• in the case of a candidate endorsed by a registered political party, where the aggregate value of transfers to the candidate from the constituency association of the registered political party during the candidacy period was $250 or more:
	  • the name and address of any person or organization whose contributions to the constituency association during the candidacy period had an aggregate value of $250 or more; and
	  • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the constituency association during the candidacy period.
	Political parties
	Annual fiscal return [E.F.A., s. 59, 62]
	• Within three months after the end of every year, the chief financial officer of every registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited statement setting out: the income, including contributions and transfers; the expenses, including transfers; and the assets and liabilities of the registered political party.
	• At the time of filing an annual statement, the chief financial officer of a registered political party must also file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out in respect of the fiscal year covered by the statement:
	  • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any person or organization was $250 or more:
	    • the name and address of the person or organization; and
	    • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the registered political party during the year;
	  • where the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year from any person or organization was $25 or more but was less than $250, the aggregate value of all such contributions from all such contributors to the registered political party during the year;
	  • the aggregate value of all contributions received by or on behalf of the registered political party during the year and not included in the aggregates required; and
	  • where the aggregate value of transfers to the registered political party from any constituency association of the registered political party during the year was $250 or more:
	    • the name and address of any person or organization whose contributions to the constituency association during the year had an aggregate value of $250 or more; and
	    • the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the constituency association during the year.
	Election expenses return [E.F.A., s. 60]
	• Where during a year there occurs an election in respect of which a registered political party incurs election expenses, the annual statement filed by the registered political party must not include:
	  • the income, including contributions and transfers, of the registered political party during the campaign period of the election;

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	• the election expenses of the registered political party; and • the transfers made by the registered political party during the campaign period of the election to any candidate endorsed by the registered political party in the election or to any constituency association of the registered political party in any electoral division in which the election is being contested. • Within 30 days after the expiry of the campaign period for the election, the chief financial officer of the registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a separate audited statement setting out details of all income, election expenses and any transfers made during the campaign period of the election. Local associations [E.F.A., s. 67(1)] • Where during any year the aggregate value of the contributions received by or on behalf of a constituency association from any person or organization is $250 or more, the person responsible for the finances of the constituency association must, within 30 days after the end of the year, file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return setting out: the name and address of the person or organization; and the aggregate value of the contributions from that person or organization to the constituency association during the year. Third parties [E.F.A., s. 50] • Third party spending must be included in spending limitations if the spending fits the definition of an election expense and is undertaken with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or a registered political party.
Saskatchewan	Candidates [E.A., s. 261(1)-(3)] • Within three months after the candidate has been declared elected, the business manager of each candidate must file with the returning officer: • an election expenses return for the election; • an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and • a solemn oath or declaration by the candidate's business manager with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return. • An election expenses return must contain, with respect to a candidate, a detailed statement of: • all election expenses incurred, supported by verification by independent commercial sources of the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes; • the amount of any personal expenses and candidate campaign expenses paid by the candidate; • any disputed claims of which the business manager is aware; • any unpaid claims, with respect to which an application has been, or is about to be, made, of which the business manager is aware; • the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided as a contribution during the election for the use of the candidate from: individuals; corporations; trade unions; unincorporated organizations or associations; any other persons or group of persons; • the number of contributors in each class mentioned above; • the name of, and the amount contributed by, each contributor in each class of persons who made a contribution in excess of $250 for the use of the

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	candidate; • the total of the net proceeds from: the sales of tickets to or moneys paid for each dinner, rally, public meeting and other fund-raising function; collections made at any events mentioned above or any other events; and sales of pins, buttons, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature and other materials; and • copies of: supplier documents that state the particulars of each expense; and receipts or cancelled cheques that provide proof of payment with respect to the expenses. • An election expenses return must be accompanied by a copy, certified by the candidate or the candidate's business manager to be a true copy of every statement received by the candidate respecting contributions made during the election. Political parties Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 250(1)-(4)] • The chief official agent of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return with respect to the registered political party's receipts and expenses for the fiscal year, other than election expenses incurred in the fiscal year, and the auditor's report. • A return must set out: • the amount of money and the commercial value of goods and services provided as a contribution in the fiscal year for the use of the registered political party by: individuals; corporations; trade unions; unincorporated organizations or associations; and any other persons or groups of persons; • the name of, and the amount contributed by, each person in each class mentioned above who made a contribution in excess of $250 in the fiscal year to the registered political party; • the total net proceeds from: the sales of tickets to or moneys paid to attend each dinner, rally, public meeting and other fund-raising function during the fiscal year; collections made at events mentioned above or at any other events; and sales of pins, buttons, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature and other materials during the fiscal year; • the operating expenses of the registered political party during the fiscal year; • the registered political party's total expenses during the fiscal year and the particulars of those expenses; and • the total of all other expenditures, other than election expenses, made by or on behalf of the party. • A return must be accompanied by a copy, certified by the chief official agent to be a true copy, of every statement received by the registered political party in the fiscal year. • A registered political party must file the return and auditor's report within four months of the end of the fiscal year to which the return relates. Election expenses return [E.A., s. 251(1)-(2)] • Within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relate, the chief official agent of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer: • an election expenses return with respect to the party's election expenses;

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	• an auditor's report with respect to the election expenses return; and • a solemn oath or declaration by the party's chief official agent with respect to the accuracy of the information in the return. • An election expenses return must set out: • the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the registered political party on election expenses; and • the commercial value of goods and services used for election purposes that were donated or provided at less than their commercial value; • and be accompanied by all supplier documents and proofs of payment relating to those expenses, as well as verification by an independent commercial source of the commercial value of goods and services used by the registered political party during the election that were donated or that were provided at less than their commercial value. Local associations • N/A Third parties • N/A
Alberta	Candidates [E.F.C.D.A., s. 35(1.1), 26(3)] • Within four months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out the income and transfers and the amount of expenses in total, including expenses paid on behalf of the candidate by a registered party or a constituency association, during the campaign period or that relate to the campaign period. • Every registered candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement must be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out: • the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed $375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the campaign period exceeded an aggregate of $375. Political parties [E.F.C.D.A., s. 26(4), 34(1)(*a*), 34(3), 35(4), 35(8)] Annual fiscal return • Every registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement must be filed, a return setting out: • the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed $375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the year exceeded an aggregate of $375. • On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an audited financial statement setting out for the previous year the assets and liabilities, the income and transfers and the amount of the expenses in total excluding income, transfers and expenses relating to an election during a campaign period.

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	• The chief financial officer of each registered party must file separate audited financial statements relating to the *Election Act* and the *Senatorial Selection Act*.
	• An audited financial statement and a copy of the auditor's report must accompany each financial statement of a registered party.
	• A chief financial officer must file separate financial statements relating to an election under the *Senatorial Selection Act*.
	
	Election financial statement [E.F.C.D.A., s. 35(1), 26(3)]
	• Within six months after polling day the chief financial officer of a registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out the income and transfers and the amount of expenses in total of the party for which he or she acts that relate to an election during the campaign period, including a nil return where applicable.
	• Every registered party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which a financial statement must be filed relating to a campaign period, a return setting out:
	  • the total amount of all contributions received during the campaign period that did not exceed $375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and
	  • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the campaign period exceeded an aggregate of $375.
	
	Local associations [E.F.C.D.A., s. 34(1)(*b*), 26(4)]
	• On or before March 31 of each year, the chief financial officer of each registered constituency association must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a financial statement setting out for the previous year the income and transfers and the amount of the expenses in total, including a nil return where applicable.
	• Every registered constituency association must file with the Chief Electoral Officer within the period during which an annual financial statement must be filed, a return setting out:
	  • the total amount of all contributions received during the year that did not exceed $375 in the aggregate from any single contributor; and
	  • the total amount contributed, together with the contributor's name and address, when the contribution of that contributor during the year exceeded an aggregate of $375.
	
	Third parties
	• N/A

British Columbia	Candidates [E.A., s. 209(1)-(2)]
	• Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a candidate must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the candidate, an election financing report.
	• The election financing report must include the following information:
	  • the election expenses incurred by the candidate, showing separately those election expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the candidate exceeded the applicable election expenses limit;
	  • the political contributions accepted by the candidate in relation to that individual's candidacy;
	  • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received in relation

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	to the individual's candidacy;
	• any transfers of money made or received by the candidate;
	• any loans or guarantees received by the candidate for election expenses and any conditions attached to them, including for loans the information recorded other than the address of an individual;
	• if the candidate was a nomination contestant, the political contributions accepted by the candidate as a nomination contestant in relation to the seeking of the nomination;
	• if the candidate incurred nomination contestant expenses during the campaign period, those nomination contestant expenses that are not included as election expenses;
	• for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the candidate;
	• any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the candidate in relation to the individual's candidacy or election, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report;
	• any surplus for the candidate as referred to or any equivalent deficit, as at the day the report is prepared;
	• any political contributions received by the candidate but returned or otherwise dealt with;
	• any other information required by regulation.
	
	Political parties
	Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 207(1)-(4)]
	• By March 31 in each year, the financial agent must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the appointing organization, a financial report respecting the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered political party must be the calendar year.
	• An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information:
	  • the political contributions the organization accepted during the year;
	  • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year;
	  • the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year;
	  • any transfers of money made or received by the organization during the year;
	  • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act;
	  • any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the report;
	  • any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them;
	  • any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance;
	  • any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with;
	  • any other information required by regulation.
	• In addition, a report for a registered political party must include the political contributions made by contributors who, during the period covered by the

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	report, made political contributions to one or more of: the political party; a registered constituency association for the political party; and a candidate for the political party, that in total, have a value of more than $250.
	Election expenses return [E.A., s. 210(1)-(2)]
	• Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a registered political party that was represented by a candidate in the election, must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report.
	• The election financing report must include the following information:
	  • in the case of a report for a registered political party, the election expenses of the political party, showing separately those election expenses that are not included for the purposes of determining whether the political party exceeded the applicable election expenses limit;
	  • the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;
	  • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;
	  • any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period;
	  • any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them;
	  • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, the information required by the Act;
	  • any political contributions received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, but returned or otherwise dealt with;
	  • any other information required by regulation.
	Local associations
	Annual fiscal return [E.A., s. 207(1)-(3), 207(6)]
	• By March 31 in each year, the financial agent must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the appointing organization, a financial report respecting the previous calendar year. The fiscal year of a registered constituency association must be the calendar year.
	• An annual financial report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information:
	  • the political contributions the organization accepted during the year;
	  • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received during the year;
	  • the assets, liabilities and surplus or deficit of the organization at the end of the year;
	  • any transfers if money made or received by the organization during the year;
	  • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization during the year, the information required by the Act;
	  • any income received and any expenditures made or incurred by the organization during the year, if these are not otherwise disclosed in the

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	report; • any loans or guarantees received by the organization during the year and any conditions attached to them; • any loans received before the year for which the report is made if there is an outstanding balance; • any political contributions received during the year by the organization but returned or otherwise dealt with; • any other information required by regulation. • The first report of an organization must include the information referred to above for the period between the date of the statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization included in its application for registration and the end of the fiscal year for which the report is made. Election expenses return [E.A., s. 210(1)-(2)] • Within 90 days after general voting day for an election, the financial agent of a registered constituency association that is the local organization for the electoral district of a registered political party or a registered constituency association for an independent candidate in the election, must file with the Chief Electoral Officer, on behalf of the organization, an election financing report. • The election financing report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: • the political contributions accepted by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • the total amount of all tax receipts issued for contributions received between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • any transfers of money made or received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period; • any loans or guarantees received by the organization for election expenses and any conditions attached to them other than the address of an individual; • for fundraising functions held by or on behalf of the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period the information required by the Act; • any political contributions received by the organization between December 31 of the previous year and the end of the campaign period, but returned or otherwise dealt with; • any other information required by regulation. Third parties [E.A., s. 244(1)-(3), 245(1)-(3)] • If during a campaign period an individual or organization sponsors election advertising that has a total value of $500 or a higher amount established by regulation, the sponsor must file with the Chief Electoral Officer an election advertising disclosure report. • An election advertising disclosure report must be filed within 90 days after general voting day for the election to which it relates. • A candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association is not required to file an election advertising disclosure report if the individual or organization is required to file an election financing report by which the

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	election advertising is disclosed as an election expense. • An election advertising disclosure report must be in the form prescribed by regulation and must include the following information: • the value of the election advertising sponsored by the sponsor, reported by class; • the amount of the contributions accepted by the sponsor during the period beginning six months before the election is called and ending at the end of the campaign period for the election; • any amount of the sponsor's assets, other than assets received by way of contribution that was used to pay for the election advertising sponsored by the sponsor; • any other information required by regulation to be included. • Amounts accepted from contributors must be reported separately for each of the following classes of contributor: individuals; corporations; unincorporated organizations engaged in business or commercial activity; trade unions; non-profit organizations; other identifiable contributors; anonymous contributors. • If the records of the sponsor indicate that, during the period for which contributions are required to be reported, a contributor made one or more contributions of money that, in total, have a value of more than $250 or a higher amount established by regulation, the report must include: the full name of the individual; the class of the contributor; if the contributor is a numbered corporation or an unincorporated organization, the full names and addresses of at least two individuals who are directors, principal officers or principal members of the organization; and the value of each contribution and the date on which it was made.
Northwest Territories	Candidates [E.A., s. 179(1)] • Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payments of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. • The return contains detailed statements in respect of the candidate of: • the total amount of contributions received during the campaign period; • the total amount of contributions received after polling day but deemed to have been made during the campaign period; • the individual amounts of contributions in excess of $100 and the name and address of each such contributor; • the gross amount collected at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of each sponsor; • all election expenses including disputed and unpaid claims. Political parties • N/A Local associations • N/A Third parties • N/A
Yukon	Candidates [P.C.I.T.C.R., s. 11] • Within 60 days after the return to the writ of election is received by the Chief Electoral Officer, the official agent of a candidate must file with the Chief Electoral

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	Officer a return of information on the contributions received and for which receipts were issued. • The return must include: • a statement of the aggregate amount contributed to the candidate; • a list describing each person who has contributed an aggregate amount over $250, by name, address, and the aggregate amount contributed; • duplicates of receipts issued by the official agent; • all unused receipt forms. Political parties Annual fiscal return [P.C.I.T.C.R., s. 10] • On or before the last day of February in each year, the official of a registered political party must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a return and for which receipts were issued. • The return must include: • a statement of the aggregate amount contributed to the registered political party; • a list describing each person who has contributed an aggregate amount over $250, by name, address, and the aggregate amount contributed; • duplicates of receipts issued by the official; • all unused receipt forms. Election expenses return • N/A Local associations • N/A Third parties • N/A
Nunavut	Candidates [E.A., s. 179(1)] • Within 60 days after polling day, every official agent must transmit to the Chief Electoral Officer an accurate signed return, bills proving payment of election expenses, and a declaration made by the official agent. • The return must contain detailed statements in respect of the candidate of: • the total amount of contributions received during the campaign period; • the total amount of contributions received after polling day but deemed to have been made during the campaign period; • the individual amounts of contributions in excess of $100 and the name and address of each such contributor; • the gross amount collected at a meeting, dance, dinner or other function and the name of each sponsor; • all election expenses including disputed and unpaid claims. Political parties • N/A Local associations • N/A

Jurisdiction	Disclosure of contributions and expenses
	Third parties • N/A

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
Canada	Candidates [C.E.A., s. 242] • On receipt of a candidate's return respecting election expenses and the auditor's report by the Chief Electoral Officer, a candidate is eligible to a reimbursement of 50 percent of his or her actual election expenses that have been paid if he or she has been elected or if he or she obtained a number of votes equal to 15 percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral district in which he or she was a candidate, but in no case must the amount exceed 50 percent of the maximum election expenses allowed for his or her electoral district. Political parties [C.E.A., s. 322(1)] • On receipt of a registered party's election expense return and the auditor's report, the Chief Electoral Officer must, where a registered party has obtained a number of votes at least equal to: ◦ two percent of the number of valid votes cast at the election; or ◦ five percent of the number of valid votes cast in the electoral districts in which the registered party endorsed a candidate, transmit to the Receiver General a certificate setting out the amount that is 22½ percent of the amount of the registered party's election expenses.
Newfoundland	Candidates [E.A., s. 312(1)-(2)] • A candidate who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote or who is elected by acclamation is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for one-third of his or her actual campaign expenses to a maximum of one-third of the expense limit. • A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless his or her chief financial officer has filed a financial statement of receipts and expenses, together with the auditor's report, and the Chief Electoral Officer certifies in writing that the statement meets the requirements. Political parties • N/A
Prince Edward Island	Candidates [E.E.A., s. 22(1)-(3)] • Every registered candidate in an electoral district who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Electoral Officer for the lesser of election expenses for the election period as shown on the financial reports filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report, or an amount equal to 75¢ for each elector whose name was on the official list of electors in the electoral district, subject to a minimum payment of $1 500 and a maximum payment of $3 000. • A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless the candidate or his or her official agent has filed the financial reports, together with the auditor's report, and the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of the Act. • After the official agent has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act the Chief Electoral Officer must: ◦ approve, as soon as possible, payment of 75 percent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and ◦ approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses.

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	Political parties • N/A
Nova Scotia	Candidates [E.A., s. 182(1)-(3)] • The Chief Electoral Officer must reimburse each candidate who has been declared elected or who has received not less than 15 percent of the valid votes cast in an election by making payment to the official agent of the candidate in respect of the candidate's election expenses to an amount not exceeding 25¢ for each elector whose name was on an official list of electors in the electoral district. • In an electoral district in which there is more than one official candidate of a recognized party the total reimbursement of all the official candidates for that party must not exceed 25¢ for each elector whose name was on an official list of electors in the district and the reimbursement must be divided equally among those candidates. • After the official agent of the candidate has reported the election expenses of the candidate as required by the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer must: • approve, as soon as possible, payment of 75 percent of the reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer is satisfied that election expenses in at least that amount have been incurred; and • approve the remaining amount of reimbursement to which a candidate is entitled when the Chief Electoral Officer has determined that the report is accurate and that the expenses claimed are election expenses as defined. Political parties • N/A
New Brunswick	Candidates [P.P.F.A., s. 78(1)-(2), 79(2)] • An election expenses reimbursement must be paid to the official agent of each candidate at any election declared elected, and to the official agent of each candidate having obtained 15 percent of the valid votes cast in the electoral district in which he or she was a candidate. • The election expenses reimbursement to be paid to the official agent of a candidate entitled thereto must be an amount equal to the lesser of: • the amount of the election expenses of the candidate as set out in his or her statement, excluding claims contested by his or her official agent, and excluding amounts representing the value of contributions from any other candidate, and made by the candidate to the registered district association associated with the candidate's party in the electoral district in which the person is a candidate; or • an amount equal to the sum obtained by allowing 35¢ for each of the electors in the electoral district and adding thereto the cost of mailing a single one ounce first class letter to each elector in the electoral district. • The Supervisor must not issue a certificate authorizing the payment of an election expenses reimbursement to the official agent of a candidate until he or she has received a return of election expenses for that candidate. Political parties • N/A
Quebec	Candidates [E.A., s. 457] • A candidate is reimbursed an amount equal to 50 percent of the election expenses incurred and paid in conformity with the Act, if he or she:

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	• is declared elected; • has obtained at least 15 percent of the valid votes. In the case of an independent candidate who was not elected, no reimbursement may exceed the amount of the debts resulting from his or her election expenses. • The election expenses that may be reimbursed may in no case exceed the maximum amount of $1.00 per elector during a general election. Political parties [E.A., s. 457.1] • The Chief Electoral Officer must reimburse to each political party that obtained at least 1 percent of the valid votes an amount equal to 50 percent of the election expenses incurred and paid in conformity with the Act. • The election expenses that may be reimbursed may not exceed the limit fixed of 50¢ per elector for all the electoral divisions in which the party had an official candidate during a general election.
Ontario	Candidates [E.F.A., s. 44(1), 44(3)] • Every registered candidate who receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote in his or her electoral district is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Election Officer for the lesser of: • 20 percent of the candidate's campaign expenses for the campaign period, as shown on the statement of income and expenses filed with the Chief Electoral Officer, together with the auditor's report; and • 20 percent of the maximum expenditure limit allowed under the Act. • A candidate is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless the financial statements and auditor's report in respect of the candidate and with respect to the constituency association that endorses the candidate have been filed, and the Chief Election Officer is satisfied that they meet the requirements of the Act. Political parties [E.F.A., s. 44(6)-(7)] • Every registered party that receives at least 15 percent of the popular vote in any electoral district and that has filed its statement of income and expenses with the Chief Election Officer, together with the auditor's report, is entitled to be reimbursed by the Chief Election Officer for the aggregate amount determined by multiplying 5¢ by the number of electors entitled to vote, as certified by the Chief Election Officer under the *Election Act*, in each electoral district in which the political party received 15 percent of the popular vote and such money must be payable to the political party's chief financial officer. • A political party is not entitled to be reimbursed for expenses unless its chief financial officer has filed the required financial statements and auditor's report, and the Chief Election Officer is satisfied that such statements meet the requirements of the Act.
Manitoba	Candidates [E.F.A., s. 72(1)-(2)] • A candidate who obtained 10 percent or more of all valid votes cast is eligible for a reimbursement of the lesser of 50 percent of the total election expenses permitted to the candidate and 50 percent of the actual election expenses, excluding donations in kind, incurred by or on behalf of the candidate. Political parties [E.F.A., s. 71(1)-(2)] • A registered political party: • in the case of a general election, whose endorsed candidates obtained in the aggregate 10 percent or more of all the valid votes cast in all the electoral

Jurisdiction	Reimbursement of election expenses
	divisions in the province; and - in the case of a by-election in an electoral division, whose endorsed candidate obtained 10 percent or more of the valid votes cast in the electoral division; is eligible for a reimbursement in respect of its election expenses. The amount calculated is the lesser of 50 percent of the total election expenses permitted, and 50 percent of the actual election expenses.
Saskatchewan	Candidates [E.A., s. 265(1), 265(6)] - A candidate is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: the candidate has received at least 15 percent of all valid votes cast in the constituency; and the candidate or the candidate's business manager has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required within three months after the candidate has been declared elected. - The amount of reimbursement for which a candidate is eligible is an amount equal to one-half of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the candidate, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the candidate. Political parties [E.A., s. 264(1), 264(6)] - A registered political party is eligible to be reimbursed for election expenses if: the candidates that it has endorsed have received at least 15 percent of all valid votes cast in the election; and the registered political party has submitted the election expenses return and other documents required within six months after polling day for the election to which the election expenses return relate. - The maximum amount of reimbursement for which a registered political party is eligible is the lesser of: the adjusted amount of $195 407; and an amount equal to one-third of the election expenses lawfully incurred by the registered political party, other than the amount of disputed claims or the amount of bills, charges or claims the payment of which is refused by the registered political party.
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Annual allowances
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	[E.E.A., s. 23] • An annual allowance in the prescribed amount must be payable to each registered party holding one or more seats in the Legislative Assembly. • The prescribed amount means an amount obtained by multiplying the number of valid votes cast for official candidates of the party at the immediately preceding general election by a sum not exceeding $2.00 determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. • The sum determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council must be increased or decreased in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (Charlottetown/Summerside) published by Statistics Canada using the annual 1995 as the base and the latest available index, as determined by the Chief Electoral Officer, as the current index.
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	[P.P.F.A., s. 31, 32(1), 32.1(1), 34(1)] • An annual allowance must be payable for the year 1979 and each subsequent year: to every registered political party represented in the Legislative Assembly on the first day of January of each year; and to every registered political party which, although not represented in the Legislative Assembly, had at least 10 official candidates at the immediately preceding general election. • The annual allowance of each registered political party entitled thereto must be an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying the adjusted amount determined in the Act by the total number of valid votes cast for the official candidates of that party at the immediately preceding general election. • The adjusted amount must be: for the year 1981, $1.30; and for each year subsequent to 1981, the product of $1.30 multiplied by the ratio that the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September next before that year bears to the Consumer Price Index for the 12 month period that ended on the 30th day of September, 1980. • The annual allowance must be used by the registered political party to pay the costs of their current administration, to propagate their political programs and to coordinate the political activities of their members.
Quebec	[E.A., s. 81-83] • The Chief Electoral Officer must, every year, determine an allowance for each authorized party. • The allowance must be computed by dividing between the authorized parties, proportionately to the percentage of the valid votes obtained by them at the last general election, a sum equal to the product obtained by multiplying the amount of 50¢ by the number of electors entered on the lists of electors used at that election. • The allowance must be used to reimburse the expenses incurred by the parties for their current administration, the propagation of their political programs and the coordination of the political activities of their members; it must be paid only if the expenses are actually incurred and paid.
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	N/A

Jurisdiction	Annual allowances
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
Canada	[I.T.A., s. 127(3)] • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer for a taxation year in respect of the total of all amounts each of which is an amount contributed by the taxpayer in the year to a registered party or to an officially nominated candidate at an election of a member or members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada; • 75 percent of the total if the total does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the total exceeds $100 if the total exceeds $100 and does not exceed $550; or • the lesser of $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the total exceeds $550 if the total exceeds $550, and $500; if payment of each amount contributed that is included in the total is proven by filing a receipt with the Minister, signed by a registered agent of the registered party or by the official agent of the officially nominated candidate, as the case may be, that contains prescribed information.
Newfoundland	[E.A., s. 339(2)-(3)] • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under the Act by a taxpayer who is an individual or a corporation for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts, each of which is the amount of a contribution of money made by the taxpayer in a year to a registered political party, a registered district association or a registered non-affiliated candidate: • 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $100 if the aggregate exceeds $100 and does not exceed $550; or • $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $550 if the aggregate exceeds $550; if each contribution that is included in the aggregate is proven by filing with the Minister a receipt signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party, registered district association or registered non-affiliated candidate. • The maximum allowable deduction is $500.
Prince Edward Island	[I.T.A., s. 9(2)] • In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by a taxpayer to candidates and recognized parties during the taxation year, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: • 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds $100 but does not exceed $550; or • the lesser of: $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds $550, and $500; or the amount of the tax payable whichever is the lesser.
Nova Scotia	[I.A., s. 10(2)] • In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by a taxpayer to candidates and recognized parties during the taxation year, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: • 75 percent of the aggregate amount contributed if the aggregate amount contributed does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	contributed exceeds $100 but does not exceed $550; or • the lesser of $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate amount contributed exceeds $550, and $500; or the amount of the tax payable whichever is the lesser.
New Brunswick	[I.T.A., s. 2.1(2)] • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under the Act by a taxpayer who is an individual or a corporation for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts, each of which is the amount of a contribution of money made by the taxpayer in a year to a registered political party, a registered district association or a registered independent candidate: • 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $100 if the aggregate exceeds $100 and does not exceed $550; or • the lesser of $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $550 if the aggregate exceeds $550, and $500; if each contribution that is included in the aggregate is proven by filing with the Minister a receipt signed by the official representative of the registered political party, registered district association or registered independent candidate, as the case may be.
Quebec	[T.A., s. 776] • If an individual elector makes a cash contribution during a given fiscal year to the official representative of an authorized political party, of a recognized authority of an authorized political party or of an independent registered candidate, he or she can deduct from his or her tax to be paid for that fiscal year, pursuant to this section, calculated without consideration of sections 752.1 to 752.5, an amount equivalent to: • for contributions not exceeding $200, 75 percent of this contribution; • for contributions exceeding $200, the lesser of $250 or the sum of $150 and 50 percent of the amount in excess of $200 of this contribution.
Ontario	[I.T.A., s. 9.1] • The amount determined under this subsection for a taxation year is, • if the total amount contributed in the taxation year does not exceed the first contribution level for the taxation year, 75 percent of the total amount contributed; • if the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first but not the second contribution level for the taxation year, the sum of: • 75 percent of the first contribution level for the taxation year ($300); and • 50 percent of the amount by which the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the first contribution level for the taxation year (next $700); • if the total amount contributed in the taxation year exceeds the second contribution level for the taxation year, the lesser of: • the tax credit limit for the taxation year; and • the amount determined according to the following formula: $(0.75 \times A) + [0.50 \times (B - A)] + [0.333 \times (C - B)]$ (next $1 000) Where: "A" is the first contribution level for the taxation year; "B" is the second contribution level for the taxation year; and "C" is the total amount contributed in the taxation year.
Manitoba	[I.T.A., s. 10(1)] [E.F.A., s. 36(1)] • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer under the

Jurisdiction	Tax deductions for political contributions
	Act for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of contributions, other than donations in kind, made by the taxpayer in that year to registered political parties and registered candidates: • 75 percent of the amount contributed if the amount contributed does not exceed $100; • $75, plus 50 percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds $100 if the amount contributed exceeds $100 but does not exceed $550; and • if the amount contributed exceeds $550, the lesser of $300, plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the amount contributed exceeds $550, or $500; if payment of each amount that is included in the amount contributed is proven by filing receipts with the treasurer signed by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the registered candidate, as the case may be, that contain prescribed information. • Tax receipts may only be issued for contributions in the form of money, cheque or similar instrument.
Saskatchewan	[E.A., s. 275(3), Not in Force] • Tax receipts may only be issued to voters and the maximum total amount of tax receipts that may be issued to any voter for any one election is $1 150.
Alberta	[A.I.T.A., s. 13(2), 24] • In respect of the aggregate amount of contributions under the *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act* contributed by a taxpayer, either individual or corporate, during the taxation year to a registered party, registered constituency association or registered candidate, that taxpayer may deduct from the amount of tax which he or she would otherwise be required to pay under the Act an amount equal to: • in the case of a registered party, a registered constituency association or a registered candidate who is a candidate under the *Election Act*, for contributions made on or after January 1, 1982, in respect of an election under the *Election Act*, • 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed $150; • $112.50 plus 50 percent of the amount contributed in excess of $150 if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds $150 but does not exceed $825; or • the lesser of $750, and $450 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount contributed in excess of $825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds $825; and • in the case of a registered party that has nominated a candidate under the *Senatorial Selection Act* or a registered candidate who is a candidate under the *Senatorial Selection Act*, for contributions made on or after January 1, 1989, in respect of an election under the *Senatorial Selection Act*. • 75 percent of the amount contributed if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer does not exceed $150; • $112.50 plus 50 percent of the amount contributed in excess of $150 if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds $150 but does not exceed $825; or • the lesser of $750, and $450 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount contributed in excess of $825; if the aggregate amount of contributions by the taxpayer exceeds $825;

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	or the amount of the tax payable, whichever is the lesser.
British Columbia	[I.T.A., s. 20(2)] • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer for a taxation year, in respect of the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an eligible political contribution, whichever of the following is applicable: • 75 percent of the aggregate, if the aggregate does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $100, if the aggregate exceeds $100 and does not exceed $550; • the smaller of $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $550, and $500.
Northwest Territories	[I.T.A., s. 5(2)] • Where an individual or a corporation has contributed money in the year to a candidate at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, the individual or the corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable under the Act an amount equal to: • 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed $100; or • the lesser of $100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $100, and $500.
Yukon	[I.T.A., s. 5(2)] • There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable by a taxpayer under this part for a taxation year in respect of the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an amount contributed by the taxpayer in the year to a registered political party or to a candidate at an election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly: • 75 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed $100; • $75 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $100 if the aggregate exceeds $100 and does not exceed $550; or • the smaller of $300 plus 33 1/3 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $550, and $500; if payment of each amount contributed that is included in the aggregate is proved by filing receipts with the Minister, signed by an official of the registered political party or by an agent of the candidate, as the case may be.
Nunavut	[I.T.A., s. 5(2)] • Where an individual or a corporation has contributed money in the year to a candidate at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, the individual or the corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable under the Act an amount equal to: • 100 percent of the aggregate if the aggregate does not exceed $100; or • the lesser of $100 plus 50 percent of the amount by which the aggregate exceeds $100, and $500.

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Canada	Definition [C.E.A., s. 259] • For the purpose of advertising by every person, advertising means any notice, article or illustration, which may include pictures or text published or shown in any media, including electronic media and periodical publications and includes notices, articles, illustrations, newspapers and like publications designed for mass distribution but does not include: • publishing or broadcasting editorials, news, interviews, columns, letters or commentaries in a periodical publication, radio or television program; or • producing, promoting or distributing a book for no less than its commercial value, if the book was planned to be sold regardless of the election. Authorization [C.E.A., s. 259.2(1), 261] • Every person who sponsors or conducts advertising without identifying the name of the sponsor and indicating that it was authorized by that sponsor is guilty of an offence. • Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster that promotes or opposes the election of a registered political party or candidate and that is displayed or distributed during an election by or on behalf of a registered party or a candidate must indicate that it was authorized by the registered agent of the party or by the official agent of the candidate, as the case may be, and bear the registered agent's or official agent's name. • Every person who prints, publishes, distributes or posts up, or who causes to be printed, published, distributed or posted up, any document is, unless it bears the name and authorization required, guilty of an offence. Restrictions on advertising [C.E.A., s. 48, 213(1), 259.1, 259.2(2)] • Every registered party or every party whose application for registration has been accepted by the Chief Electoral Officer but has yet to have effect, that, through any person acting on its behalf: • between the date of the issue of the writ for an election and Sunday, the 29th day before polling day, or on polling day or the one day immediately preceding polling day: • advertises on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; • procures for publication or acquiesces in the publication of an advertisement in a periodical publication; or • between the date of the issue of the writ for an election and polling day, or on polling day, procures for publication or acquiesces in the publication in a government publication of material that promotes or opposes a particular registered party or a particular candidate; for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular registered party or the election of a particular candidate is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $25 000. • Any person is guilty of an offence who, for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular registered party or the election of a particular candidate, directly or indirectly: • between the date of the issue of the writ and Sunday, the 29th day before polling day, the one day immediately preceding polling day or on polling day: • advertises on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; or • procures for publication or acquiesces in the publication of an advertisement in a periodical publication. [This disposition was ruled

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	unconstitutional] - Every person who incurs advertising expenses in excess of $1 000 between the date of the issue of the writ and the day immediately following polling day is guilty of an offence. [This disposition was ruled unconstitutional] - No person must incur an advertising expense in combination with one or more other persons if the aggregate amount of the advertising expenses incurred exceeds $1 000. Government advertising - N/A

Newfoundland	Definition [E.A., s. 288(4)]
	- Political advertisement means a matter promoting or opposing a registered party or the election of a candidate but does not include news stories, including interviews, commentaries or other works prepared for and published by a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication if the publication of those works is not paid for by or on behalf of a political party or candidate.
	
	Authorization [E.A., s. 288(2)]
	- A natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate must not publish a political advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of an outdoor advertising facility unless he or she or it furnishes to the publisher of the advertisement his or her or its identification, in writing, together with the identification in writing, of a natural person, corporation, trade union, registered party or candidate sponsoring the political advertisement.
	
	Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 226.1(1)]
	- A registered party or candidate, and a person, corporation or trade union acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent must not, after the issue of a writ for an election and before the day immediately following the polling day, except during the period of 21 days immediately preceding the day before polling day:
	  - advertise on the facilities of a broadcasting undertaking; or
	  - procure for publication, publish or consent to the publication of, except during that period, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication;
	for the purpose of promoting or opposing a political party or the election of a candidate.
	
	Government advertising
	- N/A

Prince Edward Island	Definition [E.E.A., s. 13(6)] - Political advertisement and political advertising means any matter promoting or opposing any registered party or the election of any registered candidate for which a fee is paid, but does not include any news reporting. Authorization [E.E.A., s. 13(3), 13(5)] - No person, corporation, trade union or registered party must cause any political advertisement to be broadcast on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking or published in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of any outdoor advertising facility unless he, she or it furnishes to the broadcaster or publisher of the political advertisement his, her or its identification

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	in writing, together with the identification, in writing, of any person, corporation or trade union or registered party sponsoring the political advertisement. • All political printed advertising, handbills, placards, posters and broadcast or telecast advertisements must bear or make reference to: • the official agent and the registered party or registered candidate authorizing the political advertisement; or • in the case of an advertisement done without the knowledge and consent of the registered party or registered candidate, the name of the person, corporation or the trade union authorizing the political advertising. Restrictions on advertising [E.E.A., s. 17(1)] • No registered party or registered candidate and no person, corporation or trade union acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent must, except during the election period: • advertise on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; or • procure for publication, cause to be published or consent to the publication of, an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication or through the use of outdoor advertising facilities; for the purpose of directly promoting the election of a registered candidate or opposing any other registered party or candidate. Government advertising • N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	Definition • N/A Authorization [P.P.F.A., s. 73(2)-(4)] • Every advertisement relating to an election published in a newspaper, periodical or other publication and ordered by a chief agent or an official agent or a person authorized by a chief agent or official agent must bear the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered. • Every broadcast of a sponsored radio or television advertisement relating to an election and ordered by a chief agent or official agent must mention the name of the registered political party or candidate on whose behalf it was ordered, at the beginning or the end of the broadcast. • Every printed advertisement and every radio or television advertisement not ordered by a chief agent or an official agent or person authorized by a chief or official agent must bear the name and address of its printer and the name of the person who ordered its publication, or mention at the beginning or at the end of the broadcast the name of the person who ordered the broadcast, as the case may be. Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 117(3)-(4)] [P.P.F.A., s. 50(1)-(2)] • No person must, on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it: • broadcast over any radio or television station a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising program; or • publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, magazine or similar publication, a speech, or any advertising; or

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	• transmit, convey or cause to be transmitted or conveyed by any means to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications, a speech, any entertainment, or any advertising; in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate. This does not prohibit a *bona fide* news broadcast or news publication referring to or commenting upon a speech or containing any excerpts from a speech. • Any person who uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of: • any radio or television station; • any newspaper, magazine or similar publication; or • any means of transmitting or conveying communications to telephones, computers, telecopier machines or any other device capable of receiving unsolicited communications; outside New Brunswick on the ordinary polling day or on the day immediately preceding it for the broadcasting, publication, transmission or conveyance of any matter having reference to the election is guilty of an illegal practice. • Expenditures other than election expenses incurred by registered political parties, registered district associations or registered independent candidates for advertising or broadcasting undertakings or in newspapers, periodicals or other printed matter must be limited so as not to exceed: • in the case of registered political parties, $35 000 in each calendar year; and • in the case of registered district associations, and registered independent candidates, $2 000 in each calendar year. This does not include advertising that is limited to publicizing the date, place, time, scheduled program and organizers of a public meeting, and publicizing any corrections to such an advertisement. Government advertising • N/A
Quebec	Definition • N/A Authorization [E.A., s. 421, 421.1] • Where the cost of the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity exceeds $300, the printer, manufacturer, owner or radio or television broadcaster may only mention or, indicate as the person having caused the writing, object, material, advertisement or publicity to be produced, published or broadcast, the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent of a candidate or party. • Every owner of a newspaper or other publication in which an advertisement is published must indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, who caused it to be published. • Every radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts an advertisement must indicate the name and title of the official agent or deputy official agent, at the beginning or at the end of the advertisement. Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 413, 404(13), 429, 429.1] • During an election period, only the official agent of a candidate or of an authorized party or his or her deputy may incur or authorize election expenses. • Are not considered election expenses: • the publicity expenses, the total of which does not exceed $300 for the entire

Jurisdiction	**Election advertising**
	election period, incurred by an authorized private intervenor in accordance with the expenses of private intervenors, without directly promoting or opposing a candidate or party, to publicize or obtain support for the intervenor's views on a matter of public interest or to advocate abstention or the spoiling of ballots. • In the seven days following the day on which the order is issued, no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, or post or cause to be posted in a space leased for that purpose, publicity relating to the election. • On polling day no person, except the Chief Electoral Officer, may broadcast or cause to be broadcast by a radio or television station or by a cable distribution enterprise, or publish or cause to be published in a newspaper or other periodical, publicity relating to the election. Government advertising • N/A
Ontario	Definition • N/A Authorization • N/A Restrictions on advertising [E.F.A., s. 37(1)-(3)] • Blackout period means the period that begins when the writ of election is issued and ends on the 22nd day before polling day, and polling day and the day before polling day. • No political party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, and no person, corporation or trade union, whether acting with or without the party's, association's or candidate's assent, must arrange for or consent to political advertising that appears during a blackout period. • No broadcaster or publisher must allow a political advertisement to appear during a blackout period. Government advertising • N/A
Manitoba	Definition • N/A Authorization [E.F.A., s. 48(1), 48(3)-(4)] • No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party, must print, publish or distribute during an election period: • an advertisement in a newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication; or on a billboard, bus or other property normally used for purposes of commercial advertising; or • a poster, leaflet, letter, card or other promotional material; • a sign or banner; the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election or print, publish or distribute any other

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	campaign material intended for public distribution, unless the advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and has printed on it a statement of that authorization.
	• No candidate or registered political party, and no person acting on behalf of and with the knowledge and consent of a candidate or registered political party during an election period, must:
	  • cause to appear on radio or television or any other electronic medium any advertisement the purpose of which is to support or oppose, directly or indirectly, a candidate or registered political party in the election; or
	  • cause to appear any other campaign material intended for public distribution;
	unless the advertisement or other campaign material is authorized in writing by the chief financial officer of the registered political party or the official agent of the candidate and a statement of the authorization is announced or shown with it.
	• When the candidacy period of a candidate begins before the appointment of the candidate's official agent, the candidate must provide the authorization in respect of any advertisement, promotional material, sign or banner or other campaign material intended for public distribution prepared before the appointment of the official agent.
	
	Restrictions on advertising
	• N/A
	
	Government advertising [E.F.A., s. 56(1)]
	• No department of the government of Manitoba and no Crown agency must:
	  • during an election period for a general election, publish or advertise in any manner; or
	  • during an election period for a by-election in an electoral division, publish or advertise in any manner in the electoral division;
	any information concerning the programs or activities of the department or Crown agency, except:
	  • in continuation of earlier publications or advertisements concerning ongoing programs of the department or Crown agency; or
	  • to solicit applications for employment with the department or Crown agency; or
	  • where the publication or advertisement is required by law; or
	  • where the publication or advertisement is deemed necessary by the Chief Electoral Officer for the administration of an election.

Saskatchewan	Definition [E.A., s. 215(1)(*a*)]
	• Advertisement means any of the following that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person:
	  • a visual publication, display or representation consisting of images or text;
	  • any audio publication or representation;
	  • any advertisement, hand bill, placard, poster, circular, circular letter pamphlet;
	  • any electronic or digital display;
	  • any radio or television broadcast that refers to any election or promotes the candidacy of a particular person.
	
	Authorization [E.A., s. 215(2)(*b*)]
	• No person must distribute or cause to be distributed any advertisement unless

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	there is included in, or unless there appears on the face of, the advertisement the name and address of the person who authorized it to be produced, published or distributed.
	Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 243(4)-(5)]
	• The adjusted amount of $195 407 is the maximum total advertising expenses that may be incurred during a fiscal year by a registered political party, including advertising expenses incurred by the following persons or groups using funds provided directly or indirectly by the registered political party:
	  • a constituency organization of the registered political party;
	  • a candidate endorsed by the registered political party;
	  • a member of the Legislative Assembly who is a member of the registered political party.
	• Advertising expenses means expenses for advertising in any newspaper or magazine published in Saskatchewan or for acquiring the right to use time on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking.
	Government advertising [E.A., s. 277(1)-(7)]
	• During a general election, no Government department, defined as any department, board, commission, Crown corporation or agency of the Government of Saskatchewan, must publish in any manner any information with respect to the activities of the department.
	• During a by-election, no Government department must publish in any manner in the constituency any information with respect to the activities of the department.
	• During a by-election in a constituency that includes, in whole or in part, an urban municipality having a population exceeding 20 000 inhabitants, no Government department must publish in any manner in the urban municipality any information with respect to the activities of the department.
	• The above do not apply to information that, because of an emergency, is required to be published in the public interest; or advertising by a Crown corporation that was contracted prior to the issue of a writ and is related to the Crown corporation's competitive business interests.
	• Every person in Saskatchewan in charge of a broadcasting undertaking in Saskatchewan or an undertaking that publishes a newspaper, magazine or periodical in Saskatchewan must file with the Chief Electoral Officer a solemn declaration, within two months of polling day for the election, setting out: whether or not any information has been published or broadcast by the undertaking of which the person is in charge; and if any information has been published or broadcast, the name of the Government department that requested the publication and the details of the publication.

Alberta	Definition • N/A Authorization [E.A., s. 133(1)] • Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard or poster having a reference to any election must include on its front in legible form the name and address of the sponsor. Restrictions on advertising • N/A

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	Government advertising - N/A

British Columbia	Definition [E.A., s. 228]
	- Election advertising means advertising used during a campaign period to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, the election of a candidate, or to promote or oppose, directly or indirectly, a registered political party.
	
	Authorization [E.A., s. 230-231, 233(2)]
	- An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising with the property of any other individual or organization or indirectly through any other individual or organization.
	- An individual or organization must not sponsor or conduct any election advertising unless the advertising:
	  - identifies the name of the sponsor or, in the case of a candidate, the name of the financial agent;
	  - if applicable, indicates that the sponsor is a registered sponsor under the Act;
	  - indicates that it was authorized by the identified sponsor or financial agent; and
	  - gives a telephone number or mailing address at which the sponsor or financial agent may be contacted regarding the advertising.
	- An individual or organization must not sponsor or agree to sponsor election advertising that is or is to be conducted on general voting day by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia.
	
	Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 233(1), 236(1)-(2)]
	- On general voting day, an individual or organization must not conduct election advertising by publishing it in a newspaper or magazine or on radio or television.
	- A candidate, registered political party or registered constituency association may sponsor election advertising as an election expense, subject to the applicable election expenses limit.
	- An individual or organization must not sponsor election advertising during a campaign period: such that the total value of that election advertising is greater than $5 000 or a higher amount established by regulation; or in combination with one or more individuals or organizations, or both, such that the total value of the election advertising sponsored by those individuals and organizations during that period is greater than $5 000 or a higher amount established by regulation.
	
	Government advertising
	- N/A

Northwest Territories	Definition - N/A Authorization [E.A., s. 174(2)] - A person who causes an advertisement to be published must provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 224]

Jurisdiction	Election advertising
	• Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $5 000. Government advertising • N/A
Yukon	Definition • N/A Authorization [E.A., s. 349(1)] • Every printed advertisement, poster or banner having reference to an election must include the name and address of its sponsor. Restrictions on advertising • N/A Government advertising • N/A
Nunavut	Definition • N/A Authorization [E.A., s. 174(2)] • A person who causes an advertisement to be published must provide the publisher of the advertisement with the identification, in writing, of the person who is sponsoring the advertisement. Restrictions on advertising [E.A., s. 224] • Every person who broadcasts a speech or any entertainment or advertising program on polling day or on the day immediately before polling day in favour of or on behalf of a candidate or against a candidate at an election, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $5 000. Government advertising • N/A

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
Canada	N/A
Newfoundland	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	N/A
Quebec	N/A
Ontario	N/A
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	Restrictions [E.A., s. 235] • During a campaign period, an individual or organization who first publishes in British Columbia the results of an election opinion survey must publish the following information with the results of the survey: • the name of the sponsor of the survey; • the name of the individual or organization who conducted the survey; • the dates when the survey was conducted; • to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the number of individuals contacted for the survey and the percentage of those who refused to take part in the survey; • to the extent that the information is applicable to the survey, the margin of error for the survey; • the exact wording of each question for which data are reported; • for each question for which the margin of error is greater than that reported, the margin of error for the question; • a mailing address or telephone number, indicating it as the address or telephone number at which the sponsor can be contacted to obtain a written report regarding the survey. • If the results of an election opinion survey are to be published without the authorization of the sponsor, at least 24 hours before first publication, the individual or organization who publishes the results must notify the sponsor so that the report can be prepared. • From the time of the first publication of an election opinion survey until the end of the campaign period, whether the publication is done within British Columbia or outside British Columbia, the sponsor must provide on request a copy of a written report on the results of the survey, published in British Columbia, including the following information to the extent that it is applicable to the survey: • the name and address of the sponsor of the survey; • the name and address of the individual or organization who conducted the survey; • the dates when the survey was conducted; • the exact wording of each question for which data are reported; • the method used to collect the information; • the population from which the sample was drawn; • the size of the initial sample and the number of individuals contacted for the survey; • the number and percentage of individuals contacted who answered the survey; • the number and percentage of individuals contacted who refused to take part

Jurisdiction	Restrictions on opinion polls
	in the survey; - the method used to recalculate percentages when those who expressed no opinion or those who did not respond are omitted; - the times of any interviews; - the sampling method; - the number of ineligible individuals contacted; - any weighting factors or normalization procedures used; - the margin of error for the survey. - A fee may be charged for a report but the fee: must be based on the reasonable costs of reproducing the original report; and, as a limit, must not be more than $25 or a higher amount established by regulation. Definition [E.A., s. 228, 229(1)] - An election opinion survey means an opinion survey respecting an election or a matter of public discussion in relation to the election, including an opinion survey respecting an issue discussed publicly in the election. - The sponsor of election advertising or an election opinion survey is whichever of the following is applicable: - the individual or organization who pays for the election advertising or election opinion survey to be conducted; - if the services of conducting the advertising or survey are provided without charge as a contribution, the individual or organization to whom the services are provided as a contribution; - if the individual or organization that is the sponsor is acting on behalf of another individual or organization, the other individual or organization.
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time

Canada	Allocation of paid broadcasting time [C.E.A., s. 307(1), 310(1)-(4)]
	• In the period beginning on Sunday, the 29th day before polling day at a general election and ending on the 2nd day before polling day, every broadcaster must make available for purchase by all registered parties for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of the registered parties an aggregate of six and one-half hours of broadcasting time during prime time on its facilities.
	• The Broadcasting Arbitrator, in allocating paid broadcasting time, must give equal weight to:
	  • the percentage of seats in the House of Commons held by each of the registered parties at the previous general election; and
	  • the percentage of the popular vote at the previous general election of each registered party;
	• The Broadcasting Arbitrator must give half the weight given to each of the factors referred to above, to the number of candidates endorsed by each of the registered parties at the previous general election expressed as a percentage of all candidates endorsed by all registered parties at that election.
	• In no case must the Broadcasting Arbitrator allocate to any registered party more than 50 percent of the aggregate of the broadcasting time to be made available to registered political parties.
	• Where an allocation determined would result in the receipt by a registered party of more than 50 percent of the aggregate of the broadcasting time to be made to registered political parties, the Broadcasting Arbitrator must allocate that excess broadcasting time to the other registered parties entitled to broadcasting time under that section on a proportionate basis.
	• Where the Broadcasting Arbitrator considers that an allocation would be unfair to any of the registered parties or contrary to public interest, he or she may modify the allocation in any manner he or she deems fit.
	
	Allocation of free broadcasting time [C.E.A., s. 316(1)-(2)]
	• In the period beginning on Sunday the 29th day before polling day at a general election and ending on the 2nd day before polling day, every network operator:
	  • that reaches a majority of those Canadians whose mother tongue is the same as that in which the network broadcasts;
	  • that is licensed with respect to more than a particular series of programs or type of programming; and
	  • that does not involve any distribution undertaking within the meaning of the *Broadcasting Act*,
	must make available, at no cost, to the registered parties and political parties, for the transmission of political announcements and other programming produced by or on behalf of those parties, free broadcasting time.
	• The minimum amount of free broadcasting time a network operator is to make available must be no less than the free broadcasting time made available by it in the 29 days prior to polling day at the last general election, namely:
	  • two minutes to every registered party and every political party; and
	  • the remainder to all registered parties that have been allocated any of the broadcasting time to be made available under the Act and all political parties that have requested broadcasting time under the Act in the proportion that their allocated or requested purchasable broadcasting time bears to the total broadcasting time allocated or requested.

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	Rates charged [C.E.A., s. 320] • Every person who charges a registered party or political party or any person acting on its behalf any amount whatever in respect of broadcasting time made available to the party within the period beginning on Sunday, the 29th day before polling day at a general election and ending on the 2nd day before polling day, that is in excess of the time required to be made available to it under any allocation of broadcasting time established under the Act or any entitlement under the Act, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $25 000.

Newfoundland	Allocation of paid broadcasting time
	• N/A
	Allocation of free broadcasting time
	• N/A
	Rates charged [E.A., s. 226.2(1)-(3)]
	• In the period beginning on the 21st day before the day immediately before polling day at an election and ending on the day before polling day, a person, corporation or trade union must not:
	  • charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to another person in that period; or
	  • charge a registered party or candidate, or a person acting with its or his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or dispersed and made public that exceeds the lowest rate charged by him or her or it for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in another issue published or disbursed and made public in that period.
	• In addition, the rates charged a registered party or candidate for broadcasting time on a broadcasting undertaking or for an advertisement in a periodical publication must be the same as the rate charged for an equal amount of equivalent broadcasting time or an equal amount of equivalent advertising space outside that period.
	• The rates must be the same for all registered parties or candidates.

Prince Edward Island	Allocation of paid broadcasting time • N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time • N/A Rates charged [E.E.A., s. 17(3)] • No person or corporation must: • charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for broadcasting time on any broadcasting undertaking in the election period, that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person or corporation for an equal amount of equivalent time on the same facilities made available to any other person in that period; or

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	• charge a registered party, registered candidate, or any person acting with its, his or her knowledge and consent, a rate for an advertisement in a periodical publication published or distributed and made public in the election period that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the person or corporation for an equal amount of equivalent advertising space in the same issue of the periodical or in any other issue thereof published or distributed and made public in that period.
Nova Scotia	N/A
New Brunswick	Allocation of paid broadcasting time • N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time [P.P.F.A., s. 48(1)] • Every broadcasting undertaking and every publisher of a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter may, free of charge, make broadcasting time on radio or television or advertising space in a newspaper, periodical or other printed matter, available to registered political parties, registered district associations or registered independent candidates, if such a service is offered on an equitable basis, qualitatively and quantitatively, to all such parties, associations or independent candidates. Rates charged • N/A
Quebec	Allocation of paid broadcasting time • N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time [E.A., s. 423] • During an election period, a radio, television or cable broadcaster and the owner of a newspaper, periodical or other publication may make air time on the radio or television or space in the newspaper, periodical or other publication available free of charge to the leaders of the parties and to candidates, provided he or she offers such service equitably as to quality and quantity to all the candidates of the same electoral division or to all the leaders of the parties represented in the National Assembly or which obtained at least three percent of the valid votes at the last general election. Rates charged • N/A
Ontario	Allocation of paid broadcasting time • N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time • N/A Rates charged [E.F.A., s. 37(6)] • During an election campaign, no person or corporation must charge a party, constituency association or candidate registered under the Act, or any person, corporation or trade union acting with the party's, association's or candidate's consent, a rate for making campaign advertising available in any broadcast, print, electronic or other medium that exceeds the lowest rate the person or corporation charges anyone else for the same amount of equivalent advertising space or time

Jurisdiction	Broadcasting time
	during that period.
Manitoba	N/A
Saskatchewan	N/A
Alberta	N/A
British Columbia	Allocation of paid broadcasting time • N/A Allocation of free broadcasting time • N/A Rates charged [E.A., s. 232] • An individual or organization must not charge a registered political party, registered constituency association or candidate a rate for election advertising in a periodical publication or on radio or television that exceeds the lowest rate charged by the individual or organization for equivalent advertising in the same medium during the same campaign period.
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	N/A
Nunavut	N/A

PART H STATISTICS

PART H STATISTICS

The information in the following tables has been provided by the provinces and territories respectively.

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A. Statistics on the last general election

Table A.1
Date of last general election

Jurisdiction	Date of last general election
Canada	June 2, 1997
Newfoundland	February 9, 1999
Prince Edward Island	November 18, 1996
Nova Scotia	March 24, 1998
New Brunswick	June 7, 1999
Quebec	November 30, 1998
Ontario	June 3, 1999
Manitoba	September 21, 1999
Saskatchewan	September 16, 1999
Alberta	March 11, 1997
British Columbia	May 28, 1996
Northwest Territories	December 6, 1999
Yukon	September 30, 1996
Nunavut	February 15, 1999

Table A.2
Number of candidates and political parties

Jurisdiction	Number of candidates		Number of political parties
	Endorsed by a political party	Independent or not affiliated	
Canada	1 596	76	10
Newfoundland	139	7	4
Prince Edward Island	81	0	3
Nova Scotia	156	7	3
New Brunswick	193	4	5
Quebec	618	39	10
Ontario	507	61	11
Manitoba	194	4	7
Saskatchewan	204	2	5
Alberta	341	6	10
British Columbia	490	23	13
Northwest Territories	N/A	65	N/A
Yukon	47	7	3
Nunavut	N/A	71	N/A

Table A.3
List of political parties

Jurisdiction	Political parties	
Canada	• Bloc Québécois • Canadian Action Party • Christian Heritage Party of Canada • Liberal Party of Canada • Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada	• Natural Law Party of Canada • New Democratic Party • Progressive Conservative Party of Canada • Reform Party of Canada • The Green Party of Canada
Newfoundland	• Liberal Party • New Democratic Party	• Newfoundland & Labrador Party • Progressive Conservative Party
Prince Edward Island	• Island New Democrats • Liberal Party of P.E.I.	• Progressive Conservative
Nova Scotia	• Nova Scotia Liberal Party • Nova Scotia Party • N.S. New Democratic Party	• Progressive Conservative Party of Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	• Confederation of Regions – N.B. • Liberal Party • Natural Law Party of New Brunswick	• New Democratic Party • Progressive Conservative Party of New Brunswick
Quebec	• Action démocratique du Québec • Bloc-pot • Equality Party • Natural Law Party of Québec • Parti communiste du Québec	• Parti de la démocratie socialiste • Parti innovateur du Québec • Parti marxiste-léniniste du Québec • Parti québécois • Québec Liberal Party
Ontario	• Communist Party of Canada – Ontario • Family Coalition Party of Ontario • Freedom Party of Ontario • Green Party of Ontario • Natural Law Party • New Democratic Party of Ontario	• Ontario Liberal Party • Ontario Libertarian Party • Ontario Provincial Confederation of Regions Party • Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario • Reform Party of Ontario
Manitoba	• Communist Party of Canada – Manitoba • Liberal Party in Manitoba • Libertarian Party of Manitoba • Manitoba Party	• New Democratic Party of Manitoba • The Green Party of Manitoba • The Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba
Saskatchewan	• New Democratic Party, Saskatchewan section • New Green Alliance • Progressive Conservative Party of Saskatchewan	• Saskatchewan Liberal Association • The Saskatchewan Party
Alberta	• Alberta Greens • Alberta Liberal Party • Alberta New Democratic Party • Alberta Social Credit Party • Alliance Party of Alberta • Communist Party – Alberta	• Natural Law Party of Alberta • Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta • Reform Party of Alberta • The Forum Party

Table A.3 continued

Jurisdiction	Political parties	
British Columbia	• Accountability British Columbia Party • Alliance of Concerned Taxpayers • B.C. Conservative Party • B.C. First Alliance • B.C. Social Credit Party • British Columbia Liberal Party • Citizens Commonwealth Federation • Communist Party of B.C. • Green Party Political Association of British Columbia • Labour Welfare Party • Natural Law Party • New Democratic Party of B.C.	• Party of Citizens Who Have Decided to Think for Themselves and Be Their Own Politicians • Real Democracy Association of B.C. • Reform Party of British Columbia • The Alternative Party • The British Columbia Party • The Enterprise Party of British Columbia • The Family Coalition Party of British Columbia • United British Columbia Association • Western Canada Concept Party of B.C.
Northwest Territories	N/A	
Yukon	• Yukon Liberal Party • Yukon New Democratic Party • Yukon Party	
Nunavut	N/A	

Table A.4
Number of polling stations

Jurisdiction	Ordinary polling stations	Advance polls	Mobile polls
Canada	56 320	3 029	716
Newfoundland	1 965	82	N/A
Prince Edward Island	296	27	36
Nova Scotia	2 705	125	N/A
New Brunswick	1 649	195	140
Quebec	21 546	1 321	*
Ontario	20 758	546	N/A
Manitoba	2 596	131	97
Saskatchewan	2 791	150	–
Alberta	5 207	160	156
British Columbia	7 124	172	479
Northwest Territories	110	22	0
Yukon	69	23	N/A
Nunavut	51	23	1

*Included in advance polls

Table A.5
Number of electors registered

Jurisdiction	Population (1996 Census)	Electors on preliminary lists	Electors on revised lists	Electors registered on polling day	Total electors on final lists
Canada	29 671 900	18 753 094	19 248 159	415 319	19 663 478
Newfoundland	560 000	N/A	384 709	70 000	454 709
Prince Edward Island	136 200	N/A	N/A	N/A	94 015
Nova Scotia	931 200	640 306	649 536	12 692	662 228
New Brunswick	753 000	501 086	558 657	N/A	558 657
Quebec	7 274 000	5 189 168	5 228 683	N/A	5 254 482
Ontario	11 100 900	6 979 815	618 592	*	7 598 407
Manitoba	1 134 300	662 067	694 026	34 955	728 981
Saskatchewan	1 019 500	594 117	622 500	–	622 500
Alberta	2 780 600	1 648 473	N/A	115 655	1 764 128
British Columbia	3 882 000	2 052 041	2 107 696	119 728	2 227 424
Northwest Territories	41 800	20 184	20 858	1 296	22 154
Yukon	31 900	16 633	18 297	–	18 297
Nunavut	25 700	11 510	12 219	–	12 219

*Included in revised list of electors.

Table A.6
Voting results

Jurisdiction	Electors on the lists	Valid ballots	Rejected ballots	Total ballots cast	Percentage of turnout (%)
Canada	19 663 478	12 985 964	188 824	13 174 788	67.0
Newfoundland	454 704	266 807	822	267 629	58.9
Prince Edward Island	94 015	79 995	367	80 362	85.5
Nova Scotia	662 228	448 606	2 578	451 184	68.1
New Brunswick	558 657	394 235	2 942	397 177	71.1
Quebec	5 254 482	4 068 472	46 691	4 115 163	78.3
Ontario	7 598 407	4 390 207	27 708	4 417 915	58.1
Manitoba	728 981	493 534	2 021	495 555	68.0
Saskatchewan	622 500	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Alberta	1 764 128	945 713	2 625	948 338	53.6
British Columbia	2 227 424	1 582 704	9 951	1 592 655	71.5
Northwest Territories	20 858	13 778	107	13 885	70.5
Yukon	18 297	14 468	91	14 559	79.6
Nunavut	12 219	10 772	53	10 825	88.6

*Judicial recounts in progress

Table A.7
Number of valid votes by methods of voting

Jurisdiction	**Voting on polling day**	**Voting at advance polls**	**Voting under mail-in or special ballot**	**Total valid votes**
Canada	12 146 170	704 336	135 458	12 985 964
Newfoundland	257 915	6 827	2 065	266 807
Prince Edward Island	73 861	6 134	N/A	79 995
Nova Scotia	422 466	22 434	6 284	448 606
New Brunswick	361 557	27 933	4 745	394 235
Quebec	3 819 532	282 196	13 435	4 068 472
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 390 207
Manitoba	467 912	23 351	5 421	493 534
Saskatchewan*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	902 363	34 284	9 066	945 713
British Columbia	1 445 925	91 339	55 391	1 582 704
Northwest Territories	12 419	1 292	67	13 778
Yukon	12 816	938	714	14 468
Nunavut	10 059	700	13	10 772

*Judicial recounts in progress

Table A.8
Election expenses

Jurisdiction	**Election expenses limit for each party in all districts**	**Total election expenses incurred**		**Total reimbursements of election expenses**	
		By all candidates	**By all political parties**	**To all eligible candidates**	**To all eligible political parties**
Canada	$11 358 749	$39 172 431	$34 921 726	$16 524 590	$7 519 540
Newfoundland	$1 232 608	–	$1 525 900	$572 900	N/A
Prince Edward Island	$564 090	$284 832	$939 571	$143 160	N/A
Nova Scotia	$1 136 112	$3 524 971	$1 545 568	$1 970 440	N/A
New Brunswick	–	–	$1 175 308	–	–
Quebec	$7 969 654	$9 520 947	$5 761 185	$4 724 029	$2 811 019
Ontario	–	–	–	–	–
Manitoba	$953 735	$2 576 020	$2 664 043	$1 426 000	$1 328 000
Saskatchewan	$668 075	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	N/A	$4 518 730	$2 594 201	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	$2 650 428	$6 352 915	$5 127 137	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	–	N/A	–	–	–
Yukon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	–	$164 591	–	–	–

Table A.9
Cost of last general election

Jurisdiction	Total costs
Canada*	$199 900 000
Newfoundland	$3 200 000
Prince Edward Island	$583 853
Nova Scotia	$5 963 200
New Brunswick	–
Quebec	$49 190 254
Ontario	–
Manitoba	$3 291 529
Saskatchewan	–
Alberta	$6 669 039
British Columbia	$15 574 526
Northwest Territories	N/A
Yukon	$349 000
Nunavut	$977 035

*The last general election was held in June 1997. It was preceded by a final door-to-door enumeration. This cost is included in the total costs.

B. Rates of pay for selected election officials

Table B.1
Rates of pay for returning officers

Jurisdiction	**Returning officers**	
	Base	**Training**
Canada	$9 475 - $13 362*	$175
Newfoundland	$3 000	$100
Prince Edward Island	$2 800	$50
Nova Scotia	$67.00/poll	$100
New Brunswick	$3 500	$72
Quebec	$30.68/hour	$30.68
Ontario	$3 425 plus $0.18/name	$170
Manitoba	$4 350 plus $0.10/name	$75
Saskatchewan	$4 340	$100
Alberta	$3 000 plus $0.12/name	$125
British Columbia	$8 350	$150
Northwest Territories	$4 000	$140
Yukon	$3 800	$120
Nunavut	$4 000	$140

*Based on the size of the electoral district.

Table B.2
Rates of pay for enumerators

Jurisdiction	**Enumerators**			
	Base		**Training**	
	Urban	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland	$0.60/name	–	$30.00	–
Prince Edward Island	$75.00 plus $0.35/name	$75.00 plus $0.40/name	$50.00	$50.00
Nova Scotia	$18.00*	$18.00*	$15.00	$15.00
New Brunswick	$86.00 plus $0.58/name	$86.00 plus $0.58/name	$25.00/day	$25.00/day
Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario	$75.00 plus $0.52/name	$105.00 plus $0.52/name	$40.00	$40.00
Manitoba	$50.00 plus $0.56/name	$50.00 plus $0.56/name	$15.00	$15.00
Saskatchewan	$100.00 plus $0.30/name	$100.00 plus $0.45/name	$30.00	$30.00
Alberta	$100.00 plus $0.50/name	$100.00 plus $0.50/name	$50.00	$50.00
British Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	$100.00 plus $0.45/name	$100.00 plus $0.45/name	$35.00	$35.00
Yukon	$225.00	N/A	$20.00	N/A
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*$0.48/name for first 200 names, and $0.72/name over 200.

Table B.3
Rates of pay for revising agents

Jurisdiction	Revising agents	
	Base	Training
Canada	$9.50/hour	$25.00 and mileage over 35 km for training
Newfoundland	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	$80.00 plus $0.72/name	$15.00
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A
Quebec	$10.35/hour	$40.00
Ontario	$80.00	$40.00
Manitoba	$6.50/hour	$15.00
Saskatchewan	$30.00	–
Alberta	$ 7.00 - $9.00/hour	–
British Columbia	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A
Yukon	$250.00	$20.00
Nunavut	N/A	N/A

Table B.4
Rates of pay for deputy returning officers

Jurisdiction	Deputy returning officers	
	Base	Training
Canada	$148.50	$25.00 and mileage over 35 km for training*
Newfoundland	$120.00	$30.00
Prince Edward Island	$95.00	$50.00
Nova Scotia	$90.00	$15.00
New Brunswick	$94.00	$25.00
Quebec	$110.40	$25.00
Ontario	$150.00	$40.00
Manitoba	$125.00	$15.00
Saskatchewan	$150.00	$30.00
Alberta	$125.00	$50.00
British Columbia	$190.00	$20.00
Northwest Territories	$150.00	$75.00
Yukon	Range for 4 types: $50.00 - $185.00	$20.00
Nunavut	$150.00	$75.00

*plus $11.00/hour for return of ballot boxes

Table B.5
Rates of pay for poll clerks

Jurisdiction	**Poll clerks**	
	Base	**Training**
Canada	$114.75	$25.00 and mileage over 35 km for training
Newfoundland	$100.00	$30.00
Prince Edward Island	$80.00	$50.00
Nova Scotia	$70.00	$15.00
New Brunswick	$80.00	$25.00
Quebec	$82.80	$25.00
Ontario	$110.00	$40.00
Manitoba	$100.00	$15.00
Saskatchewan	$120.00	$30.00
Alberta	$100.00	N/A
British Columbia	$150.00	$20.00
Northwest Territories	$125.00	$75.00
Yukon	Range for 3 types: $85.00 - $150.00	$20.00
Nunavut	$125.00	$75.00

Table B.6
Rates of pay for supervisors

Jurisdiction	**Supervisors**	
	Base	**Training**
Canada	$191.19	$25.00 plus mileage over 35 km
Newfoundland	$140.00	$30.00
Prince Edward Island	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	$100.00	$15.00
New Brunswick	$94.00	$25.00
Quebec	$9.20/hour	$25.00
Ontario	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	$140.00	$15.00
Saskatchewan	$160.00	$30.00
Alberta	$150.00	$50.00
British Columbia	$220.00	$20.00
Northwest Territories	$180.00	$75.00
Yukon	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	$180.00	$75.00